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COMMUNIST CHINA DIGEST

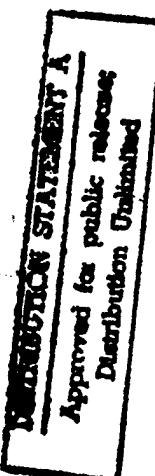
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FOREWORD

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COMMUNIST CHINA DIGEST
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PREFACE

The Communist China Digest consists of two parts. Part I is a news summary for a semimonthly period. It is a full translation of that section in the Chinese Communist semimonthly periodical, Hsin-hua Pan-yueh-k'an, which deals with national and international events of significance. Part II concerns all major aspects of Chinese life. It presents selected reports from translations of Chinese Communist and other publications. These selections seek to be (1) representative of the type of material appearing on the subject, (2) major statements or decisions on the subject, and/or (3) national policy decisions, statements or activities.

In general, the items in Part II are extracts or summaries. Full translations will be so indicated. Notes or comments appearing in brackets [] are made by JPRS.

A list of current JPRS publications on China is included at the end of the digest. This list is gradually being extended to include other current translations on China.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PART I. SIGNIFICANT NATIONAL-INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS DURING 16-29 FEBRUARY 1960	1
POLITICAL AFFAIRS	1
Supreme Government Organs	1
People's Communes	2
Life of the Party	2
Law and Political Work	3
Military Affairs	3

	<u>Page</u>
Nationality Affairs	3
Democratic Parties and Groups and People's Organizations	3
Women's Work	4
Overseas Chinese Affairs Work	4
The Sino-Indian Border Question	4
Foreign Relations	5
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	6
Technical Innovations and the Technological Revolution	6
Industry and Communications	6
Agriculture and Conservancy	7
Finance and Trade	8
CULTURAL AFFAIRS	8
Education	8
Sports and Health	8
Science and Art	9
Commemorating World Cultural Leaders	9
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	9
Questions of Disarmaments and Banning of Nuclear Weapons	10
The German Question	10
The Indochinese Question	11
The Socialist Countries	11

	<u>Page</u>
Opposition to the Japan-US Military Pact	12
Asia	13
Europe	13
The Americas	13
The International Economy	15
PART II. REPORTS FROM CHINA	16
PARTY AND THE RIGHTISTS	16
Dissatisfaction and Hatred Toward Criticism (Yang Hsiu)	16
Persist in Party's Absolute Leadership Over Enterprises (Honan Jih-pao)	18
Effect of Communalization on Law of Production Relationships (Tung-feng, No 22)	18
Rightist Opportunists Attack Basic Level Cadres (Tung-feng, No 23)	19
Kiangsi Rightists Rescind Supply System (Kiangsi Jih-pao)	19
Rightists Oppose Extended Cotton Planting (Kansu Jih-pao)	19
Adherence to General Line and Continuous Revolution (Kansu Jih-pao)	20
Kansu Rectification Campaign (Wang Ping-hsiang)	20
Petty Bourgeois Has No Rights In the Party (Huang Feng)	21
Let Party Lead in Building Socialism (Kwangsi Jih-pao)	22
The Solidarity and Discipline of the Party (Wang Ts'ung-wu)	23

	<u>Page</u>
Don't Depend on Experts --- Follow the Party (Lin Hsiu-te)	26
Party Membership (Hupeh Jih-pao)	27
System of Responsibility Under Leadership of Party Committee (Tung-feng)	28
Young Communist League's Role in Socialist Construc- tion (Hsin-hua Jih-pao)	28
CADRES TO THE COUNTRYSIDE	
1. Kweichow (Kweichow Jih-pao)	32
2. Chungking (Chungking Jih-pao)	33
3. Kwangtung (Nan-fang Jih-pao)	34
AGRICULTURE	
1. General Policy	37
Strive to Strengthen the Agricultural Front By All Means (Fang Chung-ju)	37
Kiangsu Implements Three Assurances (Jen-min Jih-pao)	39
Positive Action Can Change Objective Conditions: Problems of Poor Farm Brigades (Jen-min Jih-pao)	39
Preserve Old Techniques With the New (Ouyang Ch'in)	41
2. Land Utilization	
People's Communes Should Formulate Land Utilization Plans (Jen-min Jih-pao)	44
Shansi Develops High-Yield Land System (Jen-min Jih-pao)	47
Erosion Control in Kansu (Ho Chih-ch'ao)	48

Revised Aug 60
u-1

	<u>Page</u>
280 Million Mou Forested in 1959 (Jen-min Jih-pao)	49
TRADE AND FINANCE	
1. Finance	
Finance in the Past Ten Years (Ts'ao Chu-ju)	50
There is No Need to Worry About the Capital Construction Investment Contract System (Ta Kung Pao)	54
Investment by Contract System Speed Construction (Jen-min Jih-pao)	55
Results of Finance-Bank Meet Analyzed (Jen-min Jih-pao)	56
2. Trade	
Market Changes Over Last Ten Years (Tsingtao Jih-pao)	58
Intense Commercial Purchasing Work for Spring Crops Demanded (Jen-min Jih-pao)	58
Heilungkiang Provides Large Share of Soybeans Exported (Heilungkiang Jih-pao)	59
Purchase of Agricultural Products in Kweichow (Kweichow Jih-pao)	59
3. Position of Capitalists	
Capitalists Must Yield to the Interest of the State (Jen-min Jih-pao)	60
China's Capitalists Reach New Low (Filosofskiye Nauki, No 4)	62
EDUCATION	
The Four Stages of My Intellectual Reform (Liang Ssu-ch'eng)	63
Use Party Leadership to Raise the Educational Quality of Secondary Schools in Totality (Jen-min Jih-pao)	65
Jen-min Jih-pao Reports on Educational Processes in China (Jen-min Jih-pao)	66

	<u>Page</u>
Purpose of the Labor University (Ch'u Shao-chien)	70
Labor University in Kiangsi (Chao Yung-an)	72
Cooperation Between University and Plants (Harbin Kung-ye Hsueh-pao, No. 4)	73
 LABOR FOR WOMEN	
Commune is a Good Device for Freeing of Women for Labor (Hung-ch'i)	74
Women's Emancipation Movement (Jen-min Jih-pao)	75
Working Women Are Vanguard of Women's Emancipation Movement (Jen-min Jih-pao)	78
Data on Women Workers in Tientsin (Hsin Wan Pao)	80
Women in Production (Chung-kuo Fu-nu, No. 1)	81
Family and Liberation of Women (Kao Jao-kuang and Kao Cheng-chien)	81
 RELIGION	
Chinese Christian Three-Self Patriotic Movement Committee Meets (Lo Chi)	84
Hupeh Christians Hold Congress (Tien-feng, No. 23)	84
Christians Rectify Attitude (Tien-feng, No. 21)	85
 SCIENCE	
Summary of Meteorological Work During the First Five- Year Plan and the Policy and Mission in the Second Five-Year Plan (T'u Chang-wang)	86
Chinese and Soviet Scientists Surveyed Resources for Four Years (Kuang-ming Jih-pao)	88
Chung-shan University Gets Results in Scientific Research (Kuang-ming Jih-pao)	88
East China Chemical Engineering Institute Stresses Scientific Research (Kuang-ming Jih-pao)	89
LIST OF CURRENT TRANSLATIONS ON COMMUNIST CHINA	91

PART I. SIGNIFICANT NATIONAL-INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENTS DURING 16-29 FEBRUARY 1960

Hsin-hua Pan-yueh-k'an
New China Semi-monthly Journal
No. 5, 12 March 1960, Peiping
Pages 156 and 183-185
Chinese, semimonthly

(An asterisk indicates that the item was carried in this journal. Double asterisks indicate supplementary items which appeared in this journal.)

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Supreme Government Organs

The standing committee of the National People's Congress held its 16th expanded meeting 16 February to hear a report by Deputy Minister Liu Hsiang-san on the situation in regard to the operations of the coal industry during 1959 and on tasks for 1960.

The standing committee of the National People's Congress held its 17th meeting 17 February to approve a treaty of friendship and non-aggression between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma and an agreement on border questions between the government of the People's Republic of China and the government of the Union of Burma. The meeting heard a report by Chairman Liao Ch'eng-chih of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission on the question of receiving and resettling returning overseas Chinese. The last piece of business for the meeting was the approval of lists of appointments and removals.

The standing committee of the National People's Congress held its 18th expanded meeting 19 February to hear a report by Deputy Minister Li Jen-chun of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry on achievements in the big leap forward in the petroleum industry and on future assignments.

The standing committee of the National People's Congress held its 19th expanded meeting 20 February to receive a report by Deputy Minister Wang Shih of the Ministry of Commerce on the situation in regard to commercial operations in 1959 and on assignments for 1960.

The standing committee of the National People's Congress held its 20th expanded meeting 22 February to receive a report by Deputy Minister Liu K'ai-feng of the Ministry of Industry on achievements in education in 1959 and on education assignments for 1960.

The standing committee of the National People's Congress held its 21st expanded meeting 23 February to receive a report by Deputy Minister Lu Tung of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry on the

situation in regard to operations in the metallurgical industry in 1959 and on assignments for 1960.

The 29 February joint meeting of the 22nd session of the standing committee of the National People's Congress and of the sixth session of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference approved a joint resolution calling for the simultaneous convocation in mid-March of the second session of the second National People's Congress and of the second session of the third national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Peiping. The main items on the agenda of the second session of the second National People's Congress include receiving the government work report, approving the 1960 national economic plan, and reviewing and approving the 1959 financial report and 1960 national budget.

The 96th plenary session of the State Council met 16 February and approved an agreement between the government of the People's Republic of China and the government of the Union of Burma and border questions between the two countries and a treaty of friendship and trade between the People's Republic of China and of the Union of Burma. It has submitted the agreement and the treaty to the standing committee of the National People's Congress for approval. The meeting heard a report by chairman Liao Ch'eng-chih of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission on the reception and resettlement of returning overseas Chinese. The meeting also received and approved a report by Minister Hsu Te-heng of the Ministry of Aquatic Products on the fourth session of the committee on fisheries research in the western Pacific Ocean. The meeting also approved provisional regulations submitted by the State Council on the system of promotion and the determination of the duties and titles of instructors in institutions of advanced learning and also provisional regulations governing the salaries, classification and promotion of all-day elementary and middle school teachers. Other business of the meeting were discussions and approvals of changes in administrative boundaries of hsiens and municipalities and lists of appointments and removals.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 17 February that pursuant to a decision of the standing committee of the National People's Congress at its 17th meeting, Chairman Liu Shao-ch'i has appointed Yao I-lin to be Minister of the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China.

People's Communes

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 21 February entitled, "Generally Arrange for the Livelihood of Commune Members."*

Life of the Party

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 18 February that the first session of the third Chekiang party committee met in Hangchow to hear a work report

by First Secretary Chiang Hua of the Chekiang party committee and to approve resolutions on this report.

Law and Political Work

On 21 February, Chairman Liu Shao-ch'i, Chairman Chu Te and other party and government leaders received delegates who were in Peiping for the fifth national law conference, the fifth national procuratorial conference and the tenth national public security conference.

Military Affairs

On 28 February, Liu Shao-ch'i, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and other party leaders received the entire complement of delegates to the conference of activists in culture and education of the railway corps of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Nationality Affairs

On 21 February, Chairman Liu Shao-ch'i, Chairman Chu Te and other party and government leaders received various minority touring delegations now visiting Peiping.

Secretary Chang Ching-wu of the Tibet party work committee held a reception 16 February to greet Panchen Erdeni and Popola. Chang Ching-wu and Panchen Erdeni addressed the gathering.

On 26 February (which is the eve of the new year of the iron rat according to the Tibetan calendar) Panchen Erdeni cabled his greetings to party and government leaders. On the 27th, all the Tibetans celebrated their year of prosperity. Panchen Erdeni held a banquet on the 29th to mark the festive date.

Democratic Parties and Groups and People's Organizations

From 16-18 December 1959, the second national congress of the China Association for Promoting Democracy and the third conference of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce have been holding joint preparatory meetings in Peiping. Regular sessions were held 19-21 December. On the 19th, Huang Yen-p'ei made the opening speech and Ch'en Shu-t'ung read various documents of the conference. The conference received reports from the two groups, approved the charters of the two groups and various resolutions, elected new officers to leading organs of the two groups and unanimously passed a resolution conveying the respects of the conference to Chairman Mao. During the conference, reports were delivered by comrades Ch'en I, Li Hsien-nien, Li Wei-han, Hsu Ping, and P'ing Chieh-san. Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 1 March entitled, "Industrialists and Businessmen Must Be Determined to 'Watch One End' and 'Lean to One Side.'"

Women's Work

Second plenary meetings of the third executive committee of the All-China Federation of Women were held in Peiping 22-23 February. Chairman Tsai Ch'ang reported to the meeting on "Raise Up the Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thinking and Mobilize Women to Struggle for the Realization of a Continued Leap Forward in 1960."* The conference discussed this report and passed some resolutions.

Overseas Chinese Affairs Work

The committee for receiving and resettling returned overseas Chinese held its second meeting 20 February. Liao Ch'eng-chih reported on the progress of the preparatory work for receiving and resettling returned overseas Chinese.

On 20 February, a gala reception was held in Canton to greet over 900 overseas Chinese who returned to the homeland on the 18th. Chinese returning from Indonesia reported to the rally on attempts of powerful cliques in Indonesia to prevent the Chinese from returning to the homeland and on unreasonable steps to create difficulties for overseas Chinese.

On 25 February, over 1,200 returning overseas Chinese were greeted at the bridgehead in Shumchun enthusiastically. Liao Ch'eng-chih and Fang Fang visited the homes of returned overseas Chinese to express their concern.

On 29 February, the group of four ships which are the first in China's history to be despatched to bring back overseas Chinese arrived in the homeland with over 2,100 persons who were mistreated in Indonesia. On the same day, Liao Ch'eng-chih addressed the rally in honor of the returning overseas Chinese and extended an enthusiastic welcome to the first group of returning overseas Chinese.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 28 February that from January 1960 to the present, four groups of overseas Chinese totalling 3,000 persons have returned to Canton. Besides the 1,200 persons who arrived on the 25th, most of the other persons have been resettled.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 17 and 18 February that during the past 10 years, over 56,000 overseas Chinese students have returned to study in China. Over 14,000 overseas Chinese have been resettled on eight state farms and 26 farms capitalized and operated by overseas Chinese.

The Sino-Indian Border Question

Premier Chou En-lai replied 26 February to Prime Minister Nehru's letter of 5 February and said that he will visit India in April to meet Nehru.*

Addressing the lower house of the Indian Parliament 29 February, Prime Minister Nehru commented on Premier Chou's reply and said that he was agreeable to Premier Chou's proposal that the premiers hold a meeting in April.

Foreign Relations

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 16 February that President Haxhi Lieshi of the presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly has invited Chairman Liu Shao-ch'i to visit Albania at a suitable time. Chairman Liu has accepted this invitation.

After holding talks in Moscow 9-20 February, delegations of the Chinese and Soviet Academies of Sciences signed a scientific cooperation plan for 1960 between the two academies of sciences.

Marshal Lin Piao cabled greetings to Marshal R. Y. Malinovsky on the 42nd anniversary of Soviet Armed Forces Day.

Marshal Lin Piao cabled greetings to the German Democratic Republic on the fourth anniversary of the national people's armed forces.

On 25 February, Norgradi Sandor, Hungarian ambassador to China, left his post for home.

From 12-23 February, Kaoru Yasui, chairman of the Japan Association for Banning the Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and Yoshida Yoshikiyo, deputy director of the general affairs bureau of the association, visited China in response to invitations. The China Peace Council held a meeting on the 21st to welcome Kaoru Yasui when both Kaoru Yasui and Liao Ch'eng-chih spoke.*

Chairman Liu Shao-ch'i and Premier Chou En-lai individually cabled greetings on Nepal's independence day.

Chairman Liu Shao-ch'i and Premier Chou En-lai individually cabled greetings to the United Arab Republic on National Day.* The United Arab Republic ambassador to China held a National Day reception on the 22nd. Both Deputy Chairman Li Hsien-nien and Ambassador Salah El Dine Tarazi addressed the gathering.

Hsin-hua News Agency published a communique 24 February on Sino-Arab trade talks.

On 23 February, Ambassador Wang Yu-t'ien of China presented letters and gifts from Chairman Liu Shao-ch'i to the Emperor of Abyssinia.

Premier Chou En-lai cabled his condolences 21 February on the death of H. C. Hansen, Prime Minister of Denmark.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 21 February that China's Ministry of Culture issued a stern warning concerning an American imperialist plot to seize a large quantity of valuable Chinese art objects now on Taiwan.*

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 22 and 24 February that leaders in cultural circles and workers on historical relics in Peiping and Shanghai met recently to express their support of the warning of the

Ministry of Culture and to oppose the piratical activities of US imperialists.

On 18, 19, 21 and 28 February, US warships and planes invaded China's Hai-ch'eng in Fukien Province and the air over Kwangtung Province. The spokesman of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been authorized to issue stern warnings numbers 86, 87 and 88.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 28 February that responsible personnel of China's General Athletic Association told a reporter of Hsin-hua News Agency that Chairman Brundage of the International Olympic Committee is plotting to create "two Chinas."*

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 26 February that many factories and mines have made arrangements with factories and communes and adopted methods to contract work in sections and to contract from beginning to end in order to give strong support to technological reforms in agriculture. Harbin has adopted a method of giving a multitude of types and varieties of aid. Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial on the same day entitled, "Help Communes Repair Farm Tools."*

Technical Innovations and The Technological Revolution

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 25 February entitled, "Initiate An All-People's Movement to Mechanize or Partially Mechanize Manual Operations."*

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 24 February that at present, over 800 mining sites and 11 mining bureaus have completely mechanized coal mining; thus ending an era of manual coal mining.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 20 February that the Peiping civilian electrical equipment plant has begun manufacturing simple washing machines. These machines can wash over 200 pieces of clothing in one hour which is equal to the manual labor of 40 persons.

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial on the 20th entitled, "This Is Not A Small Matter."*

Industry and Communications

A radio conference for evaluating leadership of the 1960 general leap forward in the metallurgical industry throughout the nation was held in Peiping 16 February. Over 260 red flag and 3,800 progressive units received awards. Po I-po, Liu Ning-i, Hu Yao-pang, Lu Tung and others addressed the conference.*

Workers of the Shih-ching-shan iron and steel works held a progressive producers' conference 26 February and challenged workers in iron and steel enterprises throughout the nation to "arouse a surge of enthusiasm to complete the state iron and steel production plan for

the first quarter ahead of schedule and above quota" while making full preparations to assure the completion of the production quota for the second quarter. Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 27 February entitled, "Promote Iron and Steel Production to A New High Tide."*

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 29 February that steel workers in Tsingtao were successful in their experimental innovation of progressive work techniques by pre-heating smelters and strengthening the blast in refining steel. The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry has ordered all steel smelters to promote and emphasize "heat and blasting" hereafter of all large, medium and small blast furnaces.

A radio conference to celebrate achievements in leadership in the textile industry throughout the nation was held in Peiping 20 February. Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien made some important remarks to the conference.* Secretary Li Tsai-wen of the secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and Deputy Minister Chiang Kuang-nai of the Ministry of Textile Industry also addressed the conference.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 15 February that workers at the port of Tsingtao recently established a national record by loading nine 10,000-ton coal ships without changing shifts.

Agriculture and Conservancy

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 18 February that most of the people's communes throughout the nation are carrying out five kinds of winter work with outstanding achievements. At present, they have completed three million farm irrigation projects which will improve and expand irrigated areas to over 20 million mou, accumulated over 200 billion tan of fertilizer and completed winter plowing on 110 million mou.

The party central committee and the State Council issued directives on vegetable work 18 February.* On the same day, Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial entitled, "Greatly Increase the Production of Spring Vegetables."

The Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry, Commerce, Education and Food and the central committee of the China Youth League issued a joint directive which called on the masses to utilize their spare time in planting vegetable oil crops. Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 24 February entitled, "Utilize Odd Pieces of Land to Plant Large Amounts of Vegetable Oil Crops."

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 23 February entitled, "Strive for a Bumper Harvest of Vegetable Oil."*

Jen-min Jih-pao published editorials 17 and 29 February entitled, "Assure the Completion of Two Million Hog Farms,"* and "There Must Be a Great Expansion in Raising Large Livestock."*

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 16 February entitled, "Wipe Out the Dead End in Irrigation."

The dam of the Ch'ing-t'ung Hsia main conservancy engineering project on the Huang Ho was closed 24 February.

Finance and Trade

Ta Kung Pao reported 22 February that a national conference of directors of tax bureaus was held in Peiping recently. The conference decided on tax collection work for 1960, exchanged experiences in tax collection work in various areas and called on tax collection cadres throughout the nation to develop quickly a mass movement based on "three large and one high."

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 22 February entitled, "Supply Agricultural Production Materials Even Faster and Better."*

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 28 February entitled, "Integrate Shock Purchasing with Ordinary Purchasing."

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

A conference of delegates of activists and activist units in socialist construction in education, health and sports in Peiping met 26-29 February. P'eng Chen and Teng T'o addressed the conference.

Education

The party central committee and the State Council issued directives 16 January on the organization of spare-time education committees.**

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 26 February that the Institute of Optical and Precision Machinery Instruments of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has adopted the technique of "leadership, assistance and cooperation" by organizing schools and factories on a large scale, in order to speed up the training of scientific and technological personnel and to promote the development of scientific research.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 25 February that since 1958, there has been outstanding achievements in artistic and cultural education. Throughout the nation, there are now 34 music, art, drama, musical composition and motion picture higher art and culture schools and 66 schools of art and culture at the provincial and municipal levels. These figures are double those of 1957.

Sports and Health

Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien Pao reported 21 February that the central committee of the China Communist Youth League recently held a conference on military sports in Peiping. The conference heard important statements by Premier Chou and Deputy Premier Ho Lung. Hu Yao-pang also addressed the conference.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 21 and 23 February that the 61 poisoned workers at the Chang-tien barracks of the Feng-nan highway in P'ing-lu Hsien, Shansi Province, have all recovered because of timely assistance. The party and people's committees of P'ing-lu Hsien sent their appreciation to four organizations including the Ministry of Health and headquarters of the air force. The Ministry of Health gave citations to the officers and men of a certain air force unit and the staff of the sales department of special pharmaceutical groups.

Science and Art

The second national conference of the China Psychology Society met in Peiping 17-23 January.**

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 16 February that the Honan and Kiangsi branches of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences have invited 67 peasants in Honan and 79 workers and peasants in Kiangsi to become special researchers.

The central nationalities musical group was formally organized in Peiping 15 February.**

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 17 February that the recent model presentations of puppet and shadow plays by the Ministry of Culture have been successfully completed.

The first national conference of newsreel workers met 15-27 February. The conference made it clear that newsreel work must be done with the same spirit as the publication of a party newspaper.

Commemorating World Cultural Leaders

On 22 February, literary and art circles in Peiping gathered to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Frederick Chopin.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

N. S. Khrushchev visited India 11-16 February and issued a Soviet-Indian communique in New Delhi on the 16th. He visited Burma 16-28 February and issued a Soviet-Burmese communique in Rangoon on the 19th. He visited Indonesia 19 February to 1 March and signed a joint Soviet-Indonesian communique at Bogor on the 28th as well as a second general economic and technological agreement and a cultural cooperation agreement.

On their way home from Cuba, Mikoyan and his entourage accepted an invitation to visit Norway 14-16 February. Mikoyan left Norway and arrived home on the 16th.

Concerning the statement of the Warsaw Pact countries, the US Department of State on 5 February again rejected a proposal of the Warsaw Pact countries for the signing of a mutual non-aggression treaty between the Warsaw Pact organization and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.**

On 15 February, Secretary Herter of the US Department of State issued a provocative statement to the Soviet Union which urged the secession of the Soviet republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia from the Soviet Union.**

Under the aegis of US imperialists, the North Atlantic clique held military training maneuvers in Norfolk 15-16 February. Lai-te held an "anti-submarine warfare" meeting of the North Atlantic clique to intensify provocations against peace.

Questions of Disarmament and Banning of Nuclear Weapons

On 11 February, the US delegate to the three-nation conference in Geneva for the discontinuance of testing nuclear weapons offered so-called "new proposals" for the solution of the problem of discontinuing the testing of nuclear weapons. Tsarapkin was authorized by the Soviet Government to offer new and important proposals to the conference on 16 February. These proposals offered reasonable regulations for the problem of supervision in ending the testing of nuclear weapons, standards for investigating suspected nuclear testing and questions of scope.

On 16 February, the China Peace Council and others, totalling five organizations, issued a statement on the explosion of nuclear devices by France. On the 17th, Professor Bernal, executive chairman of the presidium of the World Peace Council, also issued a statement on this matter. Both protested against atomic tests in the Sahara Desert by France, and charging US imperialists with supporting France in this criminal act, pointed out that the US must suffer the consequences.

The German Question

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 17 February that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic made strong protests 16 February against new and provocative violations of the territorial air over the German Democratic Republic by airplanes from West Germany.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 26 February that regarding West German plans to establish military bases in Spain, Tass was authorized to issue a statement which said that the western pro-war clique is obstructing the easing of the world situation.

On 26 February, Col. Gen. Willi Stoph, Minister of Defense of the German Democratic Republic, gave a statement to a reporter of the German News Agency which pointed out that the construction of military bases in Spain by West German militarists will draw Spain into the militarist plans of Bonn.

The Indochinese Question

On 15 February, the liaison mission of the headquarters of the Vietnam People's Army wrote the Vietnam International Supervision and Control Commission to protest against the recent action of South Vietnam authorities in fabricating the so-called "revolution plot" in the Fu Lai concentration camp in an attempt to use it for a new slaughter in the Fu Lai concentration camp.

The Socialist Countries

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 21 February that the State Planning Commission of the Soviet Council of Ministers is now working on a 15-20 year long-range program for the development of the national economy of the Soviet Union. A meeting was held 28 December 1959 under the chairmanship of Kosygin to work on this plan. The meeting heard reports on "The Way to Develop Technology in the 15-20 Year Long-Range Plan" by Deputy Chairman Maksarev of the State Scientific and Technological Commission of the Soviet Council of Ministers; on "The Direction for Scientific Development in Long-Range Planning" by President A. N. Nesmeyanov of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; on "An Estimate of Important Mineral Deposits and Material Resource Bases in the Soviet Union" by Minister Antropov of the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources; and on "The Relative Rate of Soviet National Economic Development and Other Important Criteria for the General Long-Range Plan" by Deputy Chairman Ivanov of the Soviet National Planning Commission.

The Soviet Academy of Sciences held a plenary session in Moscow 24-25 February under Chairman Nesmeyanov. Fedorov presented a final report to the meeting on 1959 activities of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and Basov reported on "A New Field in Science -- the Future Development of Quantum Radiation in Physics."

Representatives of all circles in the Soviet Union held a meeting in Moscow 15-16 February in support of disarmament. Chairman Tikonov of the Soviet Council in Defense of Peace, presented a report to the meeting entitled, "The People of the Soviet Union Struggle for General and Complete Disarmament." The meeting approved a letter to peace-loving forces all over the world and resolutions for the discontinuance of testing nuclear weapons and in support of the second reduction in Soviet military forces.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 26 February that P'an-tu-ning, the murderer and traitor who directly participated in the slaughter of the "Youth Praetorian Guard," and underground organization of the Soviet Lenin Communist Youth League in Kransnoy-Don, has been captured and shot.

When the Polish Sejm opened 16 February, Foreign Minister Rapaki reported on the international situation and the foreign policy

of Poland. The session approved resolutions in support of the call of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for arms reduction and to express its complete confidence in the foreign policy of the Polish government.

22 February 1960 is the 150th anniversary of the birthday of Chopin. The State Council of the People's Republic of Poland has declared 1960 to be Chopin Year.

On 22 February there were explosions in the Karl Marx coal mines in the city of Zwickau in the German Democratic Republic. Ceremonies were held throughout the nation on the 27th to commemorate the martyrs of this incident. On the same day, China's ambassador to Germany Wang Kuo-ch'uan, paid his condolences at the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At its regular session 17 February, the Czechoslovakian parliament discussed and approved the 1960 national budget and a statement in support of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for arms reduction.

The party central committee in Czechoslovakia called a meeting of scientific research workers in agricultural production development in Prague 24-25 February. Novotny pointed out to the meeting that the current major assignment is the development of agriculture.

The central committee of the Albanian Labor Party, the Council of Ministers, the national committee of the Democratic National Front and the trade union central committee issued a joint resolution 25 February calling on the people of the nation to victoriously complete the Second Five-Year Plan by initiating large-scale socialist competition movements.

At a conference 17 February to summarize production in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries for 1959, Chairman Ho Chi Minh called on the entire party and all the people of Vietnam to assure bumper harvests in winter and spring production. On 16 February, Deputy Premier Pham Hung pointed out to the meeting that while food production will be the major assignment for 1960, a multi-type economy should be positively developed at the same time.

The seventh session of the second Supreme People's Assembly of Korea met in Pyongyang 25-27 February. The session approved the 1958 final budget report, laws concerning the 1960 national budget and resolutions on strengthening public health activities.

Opposition to the Japan-US Military Pact

The Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs again despatched a memorandum 24 February to the Japanese government concerning the signing of a Japan-US treaty of military alliance.*

Over 4 million people of all circles and 1,000 organizations engaged in the common struggle in Japan held parades, meetings and signature drives in all parts of the nation 25 February to initiate a massive 12th nation-wide united action.

The central committee for the spring struggle of Japanese workers of the common struggle council held its first plenary meeting 24 February and decided that 4.5 million workers of 66 trade unions should participate in the spring struggle.

Akahata, organ of the central committee of the Communist Party of Japan published an editorial 24 February exposing the loss of national sovereignty in the Japan-US "administrative agreement" signed 19 January.

Asia

On 23 February, Yeh-hai-ya, Minister of Internal Affairs of Iraq, refused to approve an application for the organization of a People's Solidarity Party which was submitted by Communists under the leadership of Zeki Khairi. Previously, an application for the organization of an Iraqi Communist Party submitted by Daud el-Sayega, a traitor to the Communist Party of Iraq, had been approved.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported that the Indonesian cabinet was reorganized 23 February with Sukarno as premier, Dr. Hadji Djuanda, first minister; A. A. Nasution, minister of national security; and Subandrio, minister of foreign affairs.

The National Front of Jordan issued a message to the people of the world 7 February which protested strongly against attacks and killings of patriots and democratic forces in Jordan by British and American imperialists and their agents in Jordan.

Europe

Gabriel Lu-ko-te of the Communist Party central committee in France died 21 February.

The Catholic Democrat Party Segni government of Italy submitted its resignation to President Gronchi 24 February.

On 22 February, the King of Denmark appointed Finance Minister Yiggo Kampman as Premier of Denmark to replace Premier H. C. Hansen, who had died.

The Americas

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 29 February that on his 79th birthday, Honorary Chairman William Z. Foster of the Communist Party of the USA, said to Schwartz, a correspondent of the Workers' Weekly, that world capitalism is nearing its end and that world socialism had made surprising developments.

General Secretary Hall of the Communist Party of the USA, attacked the US government 19 February for mistreatment of Henry Winston, leader of negroes in the Communist Party of the USA.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 28 February that broad masses of negroes in southern US have initiated powerful movements against racial discrimination which were echoed in the northern and far southern sections of the US.

On 16 February, President Eisenhower submitted to Congress a so-called "Mutual Security Plan" for the US 1961 fiscal year which called on Congress to approve foreign "aid" funds amounting to \$4,175,000,000 in order to increase military and economic "aid" to foreign countries.

The foreign affairs committee of the US House of Representatives issued a report 13 February on "US Foreign Policy -- Soviet and Eastern Europe" which mentioned "basic differences" between the Soviet Union and the US which cannot be reconciled and pointed out that the Soviet Union is powerful and that the US should immediately expand its armed forces.**

Assistant Secretary of State, J. Graham Parsons, who is in charge of Far Eastern Affairs, made a speech 19 February on US far eastern policy, especially on the policy toward China. He admitted a great failure in the China policy of the US, but still looked on the Chinese as an enemy.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 23-24 February that US imperialist war preparations are directed toward the socialist front. The US army is training "special units" in Okinawa in preparation for dropping them behind the lines into the socialist countries of Asia for special agent activities. The US is building a huge military reconnaissance and telecommunications network along the periphery of the Soviet Union and the socialist nations of eastern Europe.

On 17 February 66 parties and people's organizations in Cuba and other countries in Latin America issued a joint statement calling on the people of Cuba and Latin America to hold "Aid To The Latin American People Week" 20-26 March.

On 13 February when Cuba signed a trade agreement with the Soviet Union, the US ambassador issued a statement meddling in internal affairs of Cuba which said that in view of the Cuban-Soviet trade agreement, the US may revise its policy on Cuban sugar purchases. The New York Times published an editorial on the 14th to bring pressure on Cuba.**

At a Washington press conference 17 February, US President Eisenhower put pressure on Cuba by again utilizing the question of US purchases of Cuban sugar. He made it known that US authorities "may have to" revise the US-Cuban treaty on sugar purchases.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 20 and 22 February that for over a month, US-based planes have continuously bombarded Cuban sugar centrals and cane fields. An American military personnel was found to be the pilot of a plane which crashed 18 February. Despite "apologies" to the Cuban government made continually by the US Department of State, US planes continue to bomb Cuba.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions and other people's organizations cabled Cuba 24 February to attack the bombing of Cuba by US planes.

Minister Raul Castro of the Cuban Ministry of Revolutionary Armed Forces made a speech 24 February in which he said that the enemies of the revolution cannot isolate Cuba. On the same day, Premier Fidel Castro announced that the Cuban government will allocate 300 million pesos in 1960 for the development of industry and agriculture. He said that US pressure will not obstruct the people of Cuba in the realization of their own economic plan.

On 24 February, 6,000 labor leaders of various trades all over Cuba handed resolutions passed by trade unions all over the country to Castro to express the concurrence of these trade unions to contributing four percent of their total income to the government for the realization of national industrialization.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 26 February that by 1 May, Cuba will have organized a million militia men as an auxiliary to the revolutionary army in defense of the Cuban revolution.

The International Economy

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 19 February that there will be new developments in Soviet economic cooperation with other countries in 1960. It will assist 22 countries to build 383 industrial enterprises and other engineering projects.

The 81-day World Agricultural Fair in New Delhi closed 29 February. Over 3,000,000 people visited the Chinese exhibition hall.

PART II. REPORTS FROM CHINA

PARTY AND THE RIGHTISTS

DISSATISFACTION AND HATRED TOWARD CRITICISM
Peiping, Chung-kuo Ching-nien, 1 September 1959

From an article by Yang Hsiu.

Within the revolutionary rank and file, there are a number of persons who are dissatisfied with and even harbor hatred toward the Party when it criticizes them. They do not accept criticisms with an open heart, nor do they correct their mistakes and defects. Instead of rallying closely around the Party, they become less active, spurning the criticisms, resigning themselves to negativism and staying farther away from the Party. These persons generally have a grudge against the Party. They would attack the Party at the first opportunity and thus go on the anti-Party road. They refuse being criticized, returning evil for good. They feel that any derogatory remarks would be a loss of face to them and that the Party does not trust them, has wronged them, has not spoken strictly from the facts, or has treated them as if they have never changed. Obviously, persons with these grudging sentiments lack a clear understanding of what criticism, self-criticism and revolutionary organization are. They do not know how to handle the relationship between the individuals and the revolutionary organization properly.

"The Party has wronged us." This is another "reason" which has prompted them to be dissatisfied with the Party. Why do they say that? It is because they think: (1) The Party has not treated them from the standpoint of facts and has magnified the gravity of their mistakes; (2) the Party has seen their mistakes and defects and not their strong points and achievements. Obviously, these suspicions are without foundation. In order to prosecute the revolution to a successful finish, it is the duty of the revolutionary organs to see clearly the strong points and work achievements of each of the cadres on the one hand, and to criticize severely his mistakes on the other. This is important to the smooth progress of the revolution and there is nothing that can be said against it. When we criticize our comrades, we have in mind the rectification of their mistakes as they are, and we are, in no way, disregarding of their achievements and strong points. In other words, when one organ of a human body is wrong, it does not mean all its organs are out of order. So, when we criticize our comrades, we mean to help them improve by pointing out to them where they are wrong and how to improve it. Facts prove that when people claim that they have been wronged, it is not that the criticism directed against them is too severe, but that they do not realize the gravity of their mistakes or that they attempt to deceive themselves by trying to gain sympathy for the mistakes which they

know do exist and which they pretend not to see. Shall we let these persons be the way they are? No, we must not. We must resolutely criticize them, and open their eyes to the gravity of their mistakes. Thus, we feel that a revolutionary youth, if he truly places the interests of the revolution above all others, ought to examine himself carefully in the light of the criticism levelled at him. Only in this way, can he raise his ideological consciousness.

It is admitted that objective conditions are complicated and that since the other comrades are, after all, not us, there are possibilities, owing to our insufficient understanding of the situation, that we have barked up the wrong tree or even caused some misunderstandings to appear in our criticisms. But it is precisely for this reason that we must constantly examine and criticize ourselves. We must be brave to lay ourselves open to the Party so that the Party and the other comrades can understand us better and help us more effectively. Sometimes, a criticism is not to the point. But we must appreciate that the intention of the critic is good and we must under no circumstances complain or show dissatisfaction. We must listen attentively and improve ourselves if the criticism is right, and if it is not, draw a lesson from it so that we may not fall into the kind of mistake that is criticized. Even though the Party organ has wronged us, we must still regard the overall interests of the revolution as the most important of all, and must under no circumstances stay away from the Party. A true revolutionary is willing even to sacrifice his life for the sake of the Party. Is there any reason why he cannot even bear a small wrong done to him?

It is clear that the correct handling of self-criticism and criticism concerns the fundamental question of the relationship between an individual and his Party organ and of his attitude toward the Party and the revolution. If he has a strong sense of responsibility toward the revolutionary cause, considers things in the interests of the revolution, listens to the Party organ, he will forever be with the Party and will march forward under its leadership. If he fails to treat the interests of the revolution above all others, handles things in his own interests, and regards the criticism directed at him as a personal blow or loss of face, then he will not be able to handle his relationship with the Party, organ correctly and will eventually go on the road against the Party, socialism and the revolution. Each and every one of us, youth, must consider carefully the road he is going to take.

RIGHTIST OPPORTUNISTS ATTACK BASIC LEVEL CADRES
Tientsin, Tung-feng, No 23, 10 December 1959

The basic level cadre is the party's link with the broad masses. Rightist opportunist elements in attacking the party's general line, the great leap, and the people's communes also attack the basic level cadres in the agricultural villages. They say that these cadres do not pay attention to the actual situation and to the mass views, that they only care to complete responsibility and do not consider work methods. Thus they have caused the link between the cadres and the mass to be strained. The rightists in these attacks are actually attaching the revolutionary ardor of the cadres and are seeking to break the bonds between the masses and the cadres.

KIANGSI RIGHTISTS RESCIND SUPPLY SYSTEM
Nan-chang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 23 November 1959

(Editorial) -- While the majority of the peasants actively support and praise the part-supply system, right opportunist elements and a small number of upper middle peasants have strongly attacked this system. Basically, the combined wage and supply system is a system of distribution according to labor, but these people obstinately contend that it "contraverses the principle of distribution according to labor and is the utmost egalitarianism." While basically it guarantees the peasants' collective improvement and wealth, these people say, "others may benefit but we get less," and they ask that the supply system be rescinded. As to the system's original aim of enhancing mass labor activism, they hold that the supply system produces lazy people. Under the influence of such right-inclined thinking, a small number of localities having the basic prerequisites for putting the supply system into operation have restricted their supply portion in distribution, or have even eliminated it. This is precisely a concrete reflection of the current rural struggle between the two roads.

RIGHTISTS OPPOSE EXTENDED COTTON PLANTING
Lanchou, Kansu Jih-pao, 11 November 1959

Rightist elements say that this year the great leap cannot be advanced. They say that cotton fields have been expanded too quickly and that production will be reduced. Some persons manifest the four fears toward this extension: that extended acreage will reduce the food harvest, that there is not sufficient labor for the work required

in cotton growing, that the cotton grown in the uplands will not mature, and that with the cotton acreage extended the plan for increased food production will not be fulfilled. Rightist opportunists say that the great leap of 1958 drew upon the latent sources of energy and that production capacity cannot be raised higher.

ADHERENCE TO GENERAL LINE AND CONTINUOUS REVOLUTION
Lanchou, Kansu Jih-pao, 6 November 1959

At the first session of the Kan-nan Tibetan Autonomous Chou Second Party Congress, serious criticism was leveled against rightists. Rightist slanders such as claiming that communalization was started too early in the pastoral areas and that communalization has throttled pastoral development were refuted. The basic aim of these slanders is to oppose the general line, the great leap, the people's communes, party leadership and the mass movements.

KANSU RECTIFICATION CAMPAIGN
Lanchou, Kansu Jih-pao, 13 November 1959

On 12 November 1959, Wang Ping-hsiang of the Kansu Party Provincial Standing Committee made a report to the second provincial meeting of sixth level cadres. His report concerned the antirightist struggle. He pointed out that Kansu Province was fully developing a large-scale rectification campaign the central task of which is to oppose rightism and stimulate enthusiasm. This campaign has already achieved great victories and is now deepening and developing. At present, although the campaign has developed favorably and strongly, still this progress is not even. In some areas, leadership has been slack and a small number of units have not begun the campaign. Leadership is one problem. The leaders of these units have engaged in rightist thinking. They believe that there are no rightists to oppose and they even do not recognize the political significance of the campaign. Wang Ping-hsiang said that besides the rightist opportunists and antiparty elements there is another type of person who is basically a good comrade but who also makes rightist mistakes. These comrades, on one hand, support the general line and socialist revolution; but, on the other hand, they fear difficulties. They do not see the great power of the masses and party leadership. They want to reform production relationships and liberate productive power, but they fear that these things have developed too quickly. Wang said that the antirightist was a continuation of the struggle of the socialist and capitalist roads. The rightists say that the ideological preparation for the establishment of the communes was insufficient. The root of rightist opportunist ideology is capitalist individualism.

PETTY BOURGEOIS HAS NO RIGHTS IN THE PARTY
Harbin, Heilungkiang Jih-pao, 17 December 1959

Extracts from: "A Retort to the Preposterous Argument
That Petty Bourgeois Thought Is Semi-Legal in the Party,"
by Huang Feng.

As the right opportunists are against the Party's general line, the great leap forward and the commune system, they are naturally opposed to the leadership of the Party, and as they attempt to change the world in accordance with the outlook of the bourgeois class, they will naturally force on the Party the form they like. Their argument that "petty bourgeois thought is semi-legal within the Party" is a deliberate attempt to change the nature of the Party.

Within our Party, there are quite a number of persons who have come from bourgeois families. Our Party is the great and glorious Marxist political party and has high prestige among the people. But it was built up and grew in a country which had a large number of petty bourgeoisie. Since the long revolutionary movement which the Party had led in the past was of the nature of a bourgeois democratic revolution, a large number of petty bourgeois democrats joined the vanguard of the working class to seek a solution to the national problem. This is a natural historical law and is also a good thing. For the petty bourgeois class is a transitional class, and in the course of the disintegration which it undergoes under capitalism, the majority of its components would become bankrupt and join the rank and file of the proletarian class, and the remainder become bourgeoisie. Therefore, under certain historical conditions, advanced elements of the petty bourgeois class can get into the rank and file of the political party of the proletariat. And the proletarian class has the historical mission of transforming the majority of the petty bourgeoisie who have joined its rank and file. In fact, most of the petty bourgeoisie went through severe revolutionary tests and political and ideological training, accepted Marxism, discarded the bourgeois world outlook, and subscribed to the proletarian world outlook before they were admitted into our Party. In this way they were gradually transformed into Marxists of the proletarian order and made contributions to the cause of the proletariat.

LET PARTY LEAD IN BUILDING SOCIALISM
Nanning, Kwangsi Jih-pao, 11 December 1959

From an article, "Make Sure That Discriminate Support Is Given to Agriculture and Strive to Make a Greater Leap Forward in Industry."/>

The Regional Party Committee convened on 14 November through 5 December a conference of industrial secretaries from district, municipal and hsien committees to sum up the basic experiences gained in industrial and communication work throughout the region this year. The conference arranged work in the fields of industrial production, capital construction, and communications and transportation for this winter and the first quarter of next year, and discussed thoroughly the problems of adopting effective ideological and organizational measures for strengthening the education of the general line, launching mass campaigns, and insuring the fulfillment of tasks.

The conference pointed out that the most fundamental reason for the industrial and communication fronts in the region to score victories of so great a magnitude in 1959 was due to the implementation and enforcement of the general line of the Party for building socialism. Hereafter, we must satisfactorily employ and develop the rich experiences gained during the last 12 months, persist in the principle of politics in command, launch mass campaigns on a large scale, and strengthen the leadership of the Party in the enterprises. We must firmly adhere to and carry out the guideline of walking with two legs, and insure the development of industrial construction at a high speed. We must oppose the rightist tendency with thoroughness, and carry out the struggle against rightist opportunism to the end.

According to the conditions of our province, in order to make industry serve agriculture, we must lay our hands on two things, that is, we must lay hold of the two ends. On the one hand, we must lay hold of the key industries. At present our key industries were built in the main for the purpose of serving agricultural production directly or indirectly. These key industries must be built before we could take the initiative to meet more satisfactorily the demand of the countryside for the bringing of our forms of transformation into realization. In view of this, the satisfactory completion of these key projects should constitute the joint responsibility of the whole party and the people of different nationalities in the whole region. We must give energetic support the key industrial projects in the whole region in the matter of raw materials and labor power, and devise all ways and means to insure the completion of these key projects at an early date to facilitate the laying down of the groundwork for the rapid development of other industries and the modernization of agriculture.

On the other hand, we should give focal emphasis to the improvement of farm implements at the present movement. We should improve our farm implements and produce irrigation machines, machines for the processing of farm products, and wheeled vehicles to meet the urgent needs of agricultural production. This must be done to facilitate the increase of the rate of agricultural labor productivity and to further the continuation of the great leap forward in agricultural labor productivity and to further the continuation of the great leap forward in agriculture, thus insuring agriculture of greater support from industry, and creating advantageous conditions for the development of industry and for speeding up the mechanization of agriculture.

THE SOLIDARITY AND DISCIPLINE OF THE PARTY
Peiping, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), No. 24, 16 December 1959

From an article by Wang Ts'ung-wu, Member Central Committee CCP.

The CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always treated the solidarity of the party, the solidarity of the working class and the unity of the people as the fundamental guarantee of success in the revolution and construction. It takes solidarity as the life of the party and the fountain of its strength. On the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the correct political line and organizational line, the Chinese Communist Party has, in the long years of struggle, brought into existence the unified leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the solidarity of the party. This solidarity has been constantly strengthened by the timely and correctly combating of antagonistic and detrimental activities and has been instrumental in turning the party into an invincible force. Relying on the great solidarity of the party and the great unity of the people, we have successfully quashed the resistance of the domestic and foreign enemies, overcome the difficulties in the way of our advance, and scored the radical victory in the democratic revolution, the overall victory in the socialist revolution and the great victory in socialist construction. Inasmuch as the party must lead the people in prosecuting the socialist construction, it will have to strengthen the solidarity of its rank and file and the unity of the people.

In order to strengthen the solidarity of the party, we must consolidate its iron discipline. Discipline is the important guarantee of success in the solidarity of the Party and holds the key to the successful implementation of the party line. It is a powerful deterrent to the encroachment of the baneful influence of bourgeois and petty bourgeois thought. The party is a fighting organization resting on unified will and unified action linked by unified discipline

that is binding on all its members. Its general line for socialist construction is the political basis for its solidarity and is also the concentrated expression of its unified will. But if unified discipline is lacking, it will not be possible to insure the unified action that proceeds from the unified will of the whole party and the whole people as expressed in the general line, nor to change the poor and backward complexion of the country at an early date, nor to build China into a rich and strong socialist country.

There are in our society a section of people, principally bourgeois elements, bourgeois intellectuals and rich peasants, whose thought lags far behind the facts. Although the socialist transformation of the system of the ownership of means of production has been basically completed, they are still obsessed by the conception of private ownership; some of them have not even changed a bit. They hanker after competitive and anarchic production, grumble at the proportionate development of the national economy, long for a return to individual management, abhor collective labor exertion, pine for free trading and speculation, and disapprove of socialist commerce and the planned collection and sales of commodities. Individualism, liberalism, anarchism, old thoughts, traditions and habits which defied regimentation and discipline have kept on haunting them, rendering them unfit for the system of production and distribution of the hundred millions of people, and causing them to discontinuance and even stand up against the unified will and unified action of the people.

The current struggle against right opportunists within the party, as it is reflected in ideology, is in essence a struggle between the world outlook of the proletarian class and the world outlook of the bourgeois class.

One of the absurdities of the right opportunists is that there is "no democracy within the party where they are not allowed to speak." Here they split up the democratic centralism into democracy which they like and centralism which they do not.

The principle of democracy cannot be separated from the principle of centralism. Promotion of democracy does not imply the weakening of centralism. On the contrary, it strengthens centralism. Where there is a high degree of democracy, there must be a high degree of centralism. It is precisely on the basis of that spirit that the party regulations clearly provide: "Concerning policy matters, until a resolution is passed by the leading organization of the party, the party organs at the lower level and party committees and members may freely and substantially discuss them within the party or at party conferences, and give suggestions to the leadership. But once a resolution is passed by the leadership, it must be obeyed. In the event the party organ at the lower level deems the resolution of the superior organization to be unfit for its area, it may apply for the change of that resolution. But if the superior organization should decide that the original resolution must stay, the lower level must unconditionally execute it."

While pouring forth attacks on the party's general line, the great leap forward, and the commune system to hamstring the solidarity and discipline of the party, the right opportunists yet claim that they are not allowed to speak within the party. What do they mean? What they want the party to do is to help them attack its leadership, avoid any struggle against them, give them a free hand in slandering the party and impose on them no discipline. The party regulations provide that each of the party has the obligation to struggle against phenomena in and outside the party detrimental to the interests of the party and the people.

Another absurdity of the right opportunists is that there is not freedom but rather pressure within the party. In the same way they have split up democratic centralism, they have kept freedom and discipline separate, lauding freedom and denouncing discipline. Obviously, this is antagonistic to Marxism-Leninism.

The unity of democracy and centralism and the unity of freedom and discipline -- this is democratic centralism. Under this system, the people enjoy comprehensive democracy and freedom and restrain themselves by the discipline of socialism. The truth propounded by Comrade Mao Tse-tung here is fully applicable to the life within the party.

Adherence or opposition to the discipline of the political party of the proletarian class is one of the fundamental differences between Marxism-Leninism and opportunism in respect to the construction of the party.

Still another absurdity of the right opportunists is the allegation that assumption of command by party secretaries tends to hamstring collective leadership.

The leadership system of our party provides for a combination between collective leadership and individual responsibility. Matters of consequence are submitted to party committees for collective discussions. After decisions are reached, they are handed out for execution. This is a tradition of the party which has long been in force. The moment any violation of the principle of collective leadership appears, the CCP Central Committee criticizes and rectifies it. But, as Comrade Liu Shao-chi has justly said: "The principle of collective leadership of our party does not deny the necessity of individual responsibility and the important role of the leaders; on the contrary, it insures the correct and most effective display of the individual role of the leaders." There are chiefs of teams, monitors of classes, commanders of platoons, captains of ships, masters of trains and conductors of orchestras. Without a chief, no organization is worth the name and cannot function. This is a universal law in the social life, within the easy comprehension of all. It is also a law governing the internal life of the party. In our party, we have the party center and the leading organs at the different levels; the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the head of the

party; the party committees at the different levels led by the first secretaries are the heads of the party organs at those levels. It is in this way that our party operates as a integrated whole with a unified will, unified action and unified discipline under the unified leadership of the party center and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. The pretext which the right opportunists use in opposing the assumption of command by the party secretaries and besmirching the prestige of the pivotal center of leadership is in essence an attempt to disintegrate this integrated body of ours, and throw the party into an anarchic state. It is a pronounced manifestation of the anarchic thought of the right opportunists.

The struggle against right opportunism is the struggle to defend the party's general line for socialist construction and is also the struggle to safeguard the party's solidarity and discipline. During the struggle, while radically exposing and criticizing the mistake of the right opportunists in opposing the general line, we must also castigate their mistake in attempting to destroy the solidarity and discipline of the party. We must uphold the solidarity and discipline of the party. It is the duty of party members to safeguard the solidarity of the party, abide by its discipline especially during the struggle against right opportunism. Each and every one of the party members must resolutely stand on the foremost front of the struggle against right opportunism, develop criticism and self-criticism, raise his political consciousness, increase his loyalty to the party, overcome any tendency toward bourgeois individualism, liberalism and anarchism, thereby making the rank and file rally more closely around the party center and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, for the resolute, overall and full implementation of the party's general line for socialist construction, thereby building China into a socialist state complete with highly developed modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and modern culture.

DON'T DEPEND ON EXPERTS -- FOLLOW THE PARTY
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 21 December 1959

From the article, "Striding Forward Continuously on the Foundation of Victory," by Lin Hsiu-te, Standing Committee Member of the CCP Fukien Provincial Committee.]

The principal duty of a school is to teach. Subject to the implementation of the educational guideline of the party, the enhancement of the quality of education is a strategical task. After several years of practice, the leadership cadres of the middle schools at different levels in Fukien have ideologically solved this problem. After the holding of the Central Educational Work Conference in January and February this year in particular, all people have gained a clearer understanding in respect of the importance of teaching work.

In order to carry out teaching satisfactorily, the party organizations in the schools must strengthen their leadership in teaching work with determination, and overcome the tendency to shun difficulties, and the over-simple thinking of depending on the "experts" and following the expert line alone. The dependence on the "experts" alone and the following of the expert line in teaching lead to the road of divorce from politics, production and reality. Moreover, if we depend on the "experts" alone, we are incapable of agitating the activism of the teachers and students with thoroughness, overcoming the difficulties in the way of advancement, or rapidly raising the quality of teachings.

PARTY MEMBERSHIP

Hankow, Hupeh Jih-pao, 2 February 1960

Extracts from: "Over 40,000 Superior Elements Join the Party in Hupeh Province."

In the second half of last year, a total of 41,887 workers in the industrial, agricultural, communications, financial, cultural and educational enterprises in Hupeh Province were admitted into the party. This broadened the basis of the party and facilitated its leadership over industrial and agricultural production and construction.

Another feature in the successful admission of new party members last year was the emphasis which the party committees at different levels had laid on broadening the basis of the party in areas where there were no or very few party members. In Chaoyang, Kaiyang, Hsishui and Wuchang, there were previously 37 production brigades which had no party members. Efforts were made to set up party branches in those brigades but failed. In the latter half of last year, new party members were admitted in the areas. This enabled 34 party branches to be established in the production brigades, and there was virtually a party branch for each of the brigades. The establishment of the party branches effectively spurred on the development of production and was instrumental in converting the previously backward production brigades into advanced production brigades in the general leap forward.

At present, active efforts are being made to foster activists under the guidance of the policy of "active but careful" absorption of new members. The admission of new members is carried out in party schools in administrative districts and hsien and party training classes in people's communes as well as in the movement for "crowning the beginning red with great achievements."

SYSTEM OF RESPONSIBILITY UNDER LEADERSHIP OF PARTY COMMITTEE
Tientsin, Tung-feng, No 22, 25 November 1959

After the party Central Committee decided to implement the system of responsibility by plant chiefs under the leadership of the party committee in plants and business enterprises, party leadership was greatly strengthened and improved. However, the implementation of this leadership system in some enterprises still is not smooth. Besides a certain number of cadres who do not understand this system, there are a small number of rightist opportunists who oppose it. These rightists oppose political leadership and say that party management is too broad and has stifled individual activity. They say that party command of production has disrupted executive relationships and has created confusion. Some advocate the "two-chief" system with a secretary responsible for politics and a plant chief responsible for production. Those rightists who say that party management is too broad and too great and who would limit the party's sphere are actually attempting to bind and tie the party committee's hands, to carve out independent kingdoms, and to carry out antiparty activities. These rightists attack party leadership and political command to benefit their independent kingdoms and to carry on antiparty activities. They plan to use their world view to remake the party and the world. They do not face the facts and they do not believe in the correctness of party leadership and in party plans and policies.

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE'S ROLE IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION
Nanking, Hsin-hua Jih-pao, 13 January 1960

From the "Resolution on the Report on Work of the 3rd YCL Kiangsu Provincial Committee" adopted by the 4th YCL Kiangsu Provincial Congress on 12 January 1960.

The 4th Kiangsu Provincial Congress of the Young Communist League heard and discussed the report on work of the 3rd Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Young Communist League. It considers that the report has correctly summed up the work progress during the past two years and outlined the tasks for the future in the light of the current situation, and therefore resolves to approve it.

1. Since the meeting of the 3rd YCL Kiangsu Provincial Congress, consequent to the deepening of the socialist revolution and the all-round leaps forward of socialist construction, vast changes have been induced in the province as a whole politically, economically, and culturally, and the socialist consciousness and the communist moral quality of the popular masses have been greatly raised. By actively mobilizing the youths at large under the leadership of the party, the

YCL organizations at different levels made important contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction during the past two years and especially to the big leaps forward of socialist construction which have been taking place since 1958, and received extremely impressive education and training and grew rapidly and in all respects in the process. At present, the party has issued another great appeal to us, calling for the transformation of China into a strong socialist country. The YCL organizations at different levels in the province must, under the leadership of the party, rally together the youths at large, raise high the red flags of the general line, the big leap forward, and the people's commune, and struggle for the continued leaps forward of socialist construction.

2. The socialist revolution on the political and ideological front is closely linked with the continued leaps forward on the economic front.

During the socialist education movement, the young peasants must further distinguish between the two classes (the proletariat and the bourgeoisie), the two roads (socialism and capitalism), and the two lines (the party's general line and the right opportunist line), firmly defend the general line, the big leaps forward, and the people's communes, accept the leadership of the party, strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, labor courageously, study hard, and make up their mind to build socialist new-type rural areas.

Among the youths studying in senior middle schools or above, socialist education must be conducted systematically in conjunction with the political class. They are required to understand the class struggle during the period of socialist construction, the approach to revolutionary mass movements of a Marxist-Leninist, the relationship among the class, the party, and the leadership, the theory of uninterrupted revolution and the theory of revolutionary development in stages, and the differences between the dialectical materialistic concept of the world and the idealistic concept of the world. They must cherish the noble ideal of studying hard for the sake of socialism and communism.

3. Speeding up socialist construction and transforming the poverty and backwardness of the motherland have to depend on the self-conscious courageous labor of millions and tens of millions of people under the leadership of the party. In recent years, all the youths in the province have labored with quite conspicuous results on the various production fronts. They deserve the title: "members of raiding parties in socialist construction." In future, they must continue to exert their utmost revolutionary efforts and labor courageously to build socialism at high speed.

The youths on the agricultural front must stand foremost in the struggle to bring about simultaneous leaps forward of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishing and to modernize agriculture.

The youths on the agricultural, transport, capital construction, and finance and trade fronts must contribute their strength to the continued leap forward of industrial production and the support to the reform of agricultural techniques. They must continue to unfold the "concentrate force on attacking the key points and try all possible ways for saving materials" activity and increase the quantity of the products and improve their quality.

4. Technical innovation and technical revolution are the important ways for raising socialist labor productivity. For the purpose of speeding up socialist industrialization and agricultural modernization, it is also necessary that the movement for technical innovation and technical revolution should be unfolded even more extensively and penetratingly. Among the youths, work must be continued for discrediting blind beliefs, emancipating thinking, and promoting the communist style of daring to think, speak, and act.

5. The rapid development of the noble undertaking of socialist construction urgently requires us the youths to master abundant cultural and scientific knowledge. The results obtained by the youths in the province in studying science and culture during the past two years are satisfactory. They must study culture and science even more actively in the future so as to meet the demand of socialist construction.

In the schools, the party's directives for educational work must be carried out further. In the full-time schools, the YCL organizations must help the party organizations improve the quality of teaching-learning, make a good job of production labor, and enable the students to march onward toward the goal of "redness and expertness" and "complete redness and thorough expertness."

In the agricultural middle schools, the young teachers and the students must be "present body and mind" and must make up their mind to become "red and expert." All the laboring youths in the province should try to attain the senior primary education standard in about three years and the junior secondary education standard in about five years. These with means should try to attain the senior secondary or even university education standard. The youths engaged in scientific researches must exert themselves to reach the peaks of science and to master and develop the aims of science.

6. In the province during the past two years, the Young Pioneer organizations were further developed. There are now 3,410,000 Young Pioneers in the province. Under the leadership of the party and the guidance of the YCL committees at different levels, the teenage youths and children at large are leaping forward together with the rest of the people. In the future, Young Pioneer work must be stepped up further. At present, it is necessary to unfold the "long live the three red flags" education activity among the teenage youths and children, and to teach them to support the general line, the big leaps forward, and the people's communes firmly, to love the party and Chairman Mao, and to love the laboring people.

7. It will be necessary to step up the organizational construction of the Young Communist League and to increase its fighting further. YCL organizations should be overhauled in conjunction with the current socialist education movement. All those activists who emerge from this movement, who are good in class origin and possess high ideological consciousness, and who fulfill the conditions for YCL membership, should be admitted into the Young Communist League in accordance with its constitution. On the foundation of overhaul and development, democratic elections should be held generally.

8. The absolute leadership of the party over the Young Communist League is the most basic guarantee of success for the youth movement in advancing in the communist direction. The YCL cadres are the hard cores of the YCL organizations. Their political consciousness and revolutionary vigor have a direct bearing on the fighting power of the YCL organizations. Thorough subjection of the work of the Young Communist League to the absolute leadership of the Party and full promotion of the activism and initiative of the YCL organizations will spell great significance for the continued leaps forward of youth work. The Congress calls on all the YCL cadres to insist on taking part in physical labor, to study Marxist-Leninist theories and Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings, to exert themselves to reform their stand and concept of the world, and to become strong cadres really mastering Marxism-Leninism and the Mao Tse-tung thinking.

CADRES TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

1. KWEICHOW

Kuei-yang, Kweichow Jih-pao, 13 February 1960

Cadres slated to be send down from provincial organizations in Kweichow Province set out for the foremost front of production on the morning of 12 February. Seeing them off for the communist melting pot of physical labor were some 30,000 persons from various organizations in the province.

A total of 1,329 cadres were sent to work in rural people's communes and industrial and mining enterprises this year. They included seven departmental commissioners or directors of bureaus, 28 section chiefs, 112 cadres at the departmental level, and 140 technical cadres. Except for 110 cadres who would serve at the basic level, all the remaining 1,219 would directly participate in physical labor. When news arrived that they were approved for transfer to the lower levels, the cadres were all very happy and made rapid preparations for the training in physical labor they would undergo. Before they set out, the sending units gave farewell parties where friendly challenges for excellence in work were exchanged between cadres to be sent down to the lower levels and those to remain in the units.

The cadres were all ambitious and were determined to score outstanding achievements in labor, ideology and work. They said that they would submit to the leadership of the CCP Kweichow Provincial Committee, be good toilers and act as executors and propagandists of the party's policy. They said that they would obey the leadership of local party committees and would learn from the masses without any prejudice and without any feeling of superiority as cadres. The cadres from the 13 units of the Provincial People's Bank bought a copy of the Kweichow Jih-pao, and seriously read and studied the directive of the CCP Provincial Committee "Concerning the Development of Spring Cultivation and Production" in it. Their team leader, Comrade Chang Huai-ch'ang, said: "This directive of the CCP Provincial Committee is the guiding principle for our movement for spring cultivation. We must carry it out thoroughly and give it wide publicity." Many of the cadres brought with them works of Chairman Mao. They said that they would seriously study Mao Tse-tung's works, and further their labor consciousness. Some of the cadres like Comrade Yen Heng-ling of the Kweichow Municipal Agricultural School, sent in an application for party membership before they set out, saying that they would endeavor to train themselves both red and expert persons so that they might successfully get into the party.

The cadres also pledged that they would contribute the best they had to the cultural revolution and technical revolution. Cadres from

cultural organizations said that they would bring culture to the rural areas. Technical cadres said that they would strive to the "Four-ization of Agriculture" and "Three-ization of Industry" (this being mechanization or semi-mechanization in handicraft industry, automation and semi-automation in the operation of machines and rationalization in labor organization).

2. CHUNGKING

Chungking, Chungking Jih-pao, 17 February 1960

No less than 5,000 cadres sent down for training in physical labor and participation in the work at the basic level have gone to the industrial and agricultural fronts.

About 60 percent of the 5,000 cadres to be sent to the lower levels this year are party and league members with four percent of them holding the rank of section chief and above. Among the 5,000 cadres, over 1,000 who had originally worked in the ch'u and hsien governments were assigned to the people's communes in the local areas, and about 3,000 were sent to work in the industries, enterprises and ranches that belonged to the organizations where they worked. In addition, corps composed of over 700 cadres were sent to people's communes in Pahsien, Changshou, and Chichiang where they worked in close cooperation with some 100 technical cadres sent down by the industrial departments to support the "four-ization" work of the hsien.

The over 800 cadres sent down from municipal organizations and industrial enterprises to people's communes in the three hsien now have a correct understanding of the situation, know the task they are going to accomplish, and are more confident of fulfilling it. The favorable situation in the countryside, the agricultural policy of the Party, and the clear-cut tasks that have been handed down are sources of great inspiration to the cadres who pledges that under the leadership of the party, they will eat, live and labor with the masses under the fluttering banner of the general line, the great leap forward and the commune system. They say that they will help cadres of the communes, and rely on the masses to implement the party's policy, assist the basic level in developing the "four-ization" program to change the aspect of the countryside. In the course of training themselves and harnessing nature, they will press steadily forward, go all out, work miracles and get to the apex of success to live up to the expectation of the Party and to realize the call for "reaping a bumper harvest in labor and ideology and a leap forward in production as well as in work."

3. KWANGTUNG

a. Canton, Nan-fang Jih-pao, 21 February 1960

The CCP Kwangtung Provincial Committee on 14 February, issued a notice on "the continued enforcement of the system of transferring cadres to the lower levels for manual training."

The notice first of all pointed out: Since February last year, when the Provincial Committee began to carry out the directive issued by the central authorities on the "the continued organization of cadres for transfer to the lower-levels and the further promotion and strengthening of the system of participation by cadres in manual training", provincial-level organs and local Party committees have actively and assiduously been carrying out the directive, continuing systematically to send batches of cadres to lower levels for training.

The Provincial Party Committee in its notice made the following demands concerning this year's work of sending cadres to the lower levels.

1. All leadership cadres, holding the rank equivalent to hsien section chief or above in provincial-level organs, enterprises and business units (including the units of the central authorities stationed in Canton), with the exception of the aged and infirm who cannot participate in physical labor, must within the year go by rotation to the lower levels and work as peasants or workers for a month. They are to go in roughly 6 batches and one-sixth of each batch must go down at a time. The above-mentioned units and organs must transfer their cadres, except for the aged and infirm and those who were already transferred to the lower levels in 1958 and 1959, to the lower levels in batches for manual training for long periods. The number of cadres to be transferred to the lower levels this year for half a year to a year will constitute 10 percent of the whole. Apart from this, cadres working in public organs who can participate in physical labor (including those who have already been to the lower levels) must within the year devote at least a month of their time to physical labor. This year the first batch requested to be transferred together with the batch of cadres above the section chief level should be sent to the communes for one month's service in support of the present upsurge in spring cultivation and production.

2. The CCP Canton Municipal Committee, the CCP Hainan District Committee, and the administrative district, hsien, and municipal organs and the enterprises and business units under them, in arranging for the transfer of cadres to the lower levels and in arranging for physical labor for the cadres this year may make concrete plans with reference to the demands of the provincial-level organs. The first batch of cadres sent to the lower levels must not be less than 15 to 20% of the total number of cadres suitable for physical labor.

3. The location and method of training of the cadres sent to the lower levels can be flexible and varied. Some can go to factories and mines to labor alongside the workers. Others can, on the basis of the seasonal needs of production and the requirements of production, be organized into a task force or a voluntary labor force. Or they can go in turns to the communes to help as commune members, participate in the work of farms and forests managed by the public organs themselves and take part in production in the cattle ranches. However, to render closer the relations between the party, the workers and the rural masses, to stir up the work zeal of the workers and the peasants and to promote the big leap forward of agricultural and industrial production of the municipalities and towns, cadres from the communications system should be transferred mainly to the basic level of the factories, mines and communications and transport. Cadres from other organizations who are to be sent down for a longer period of manual training should go to the rural people's communes. Some of those to be transferred for a month's duty by rotation should also be sent to the rural communes during the spring planting, the summer harvest and summer seeding, autumn harvest and autumn seeding to assist in the seasonal work under the unified and systematic organization of Party committees at all levels. Under the unified organization of the provincial committee, the first batch of cadres transferred from the provincial-level organs, with the exception of the cadres of the communications system who have already been transferred to the basic level of industrial and communications system (with a minority transferred to the Paiyunshan Cadres Farm), has been assigned to various people's communes and the Paiyunshan Cadres Farm to take part in the productive labor of spring planting.

4. In support and for the promotion of the present hightide of spring cultivation in the province, the first batch of cadres transferred to the lower levels must immediately be mobilized and organized for work. They are requested to be present at their labor stations not later than the end of February. Hsien and shih Party committees everywhere must swiftly formulate plans and take immediate action to see that the first batch of cadres transferred to the lower levels arrive in time before the spring farming season begins.

5. All cadres in rural people's communes and production brigades should continue to take the lead in the struggle, assume leadership in production and set a fine example in production, and persevere in the system of participation in manual labor work. If no quota has yet been established for manual labor work, they must speedily set up a quota and conduct periodical inspections and criticisms to insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the manual labor quota.

b. Canton, Nan-fang Jih-pao, 24 February 1960

The CCP Kwangtung Provincial Committee yesterday(23 February) held a mobilization meeting of cadres to be sent down to the lower levels at Chungshan Memorial Hall to call upon the cadres to take immediate action and to be at their destinations for manual training not later than the end of February to support and promote the present upsurge in spring cultivation, to thoroughly defeat the drought and to insure a bumper harvest for the spring. Taking part in the meeting were over 4,000 cadres from organs directly under the provincial committee, organs under the Provincial People's Council, and units of organs of the central authority stationed in Canton. Comrade Yin Lin-p'ing, alternate secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Provincial Committee, made a report on the mobilization at the meeting.

Comrade Yin Lin-p'ing made several requests to the comrades who had gloriously been approved for transfer to the lower levels.

1. When they reach the lower levels, they must behave as a common laborer and do away with their "official airs". They must mix with the masses, eat with them, live with them and work together with them. They must endure hardships and austerity to form a closer relation with the masses and to humbly emulate them. They must set an example by always taking the lead in labor and create a favorable impression on them.

2. They must successfully carry out the propaganda work of the party and familiarize the masses with the general line of the party, the superiority of the commune system and the big leap forward, and to execute and propagandize the policy and principles of the Party.

3. They must at all times obey the leadership of the local party committees, closely unite themselves with the cadres of the basic level, and, under the leadership of the local party organizations, do their best to assist in improving the cadre work at the basic level.

280 MILLION MOU FORESTED IN 1959
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 21 March 1960

(Editorial) Three measures should be adopted simultaneously in order to develop our forestry production. The first measure is to designate certain areas for growing and cultivating forests in accordance with national economic needs and the special characteristics of the different localities. The second measure is to set up special organizations and assign special personnel and run forest grounds for the purpose of strengthening management and control. The third measure is to hasten the growth of forests through improved techniques.

The CCP Central Committee and Chairman Mao have always stressed importance of developing forestry production. Just as in other fields of production, continual forward leaps have been attained in the forestry production of our country in recent years. In 1958, 260 million mou were afforested in China. That was more than the total area afforested during the first Five-Year Plan period. In 1959, the areas afforested reached 280 million mou. However, the development of our socialist construction has resulted in an ever-increasing demand for lumber. Therefore, we must grow more trees, operate forest grounds in a more planned manner, and hasten the growth of trees to cope with the situation.

TRADE AND FINANCE

1. Finance

FINANCE IN THE PAST TEN YEARS

Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 12 October 1959

/From an article by Ts'ao Chu-ju, Director General of People's Bank of China.7

At the early stage of the founding of the People's Republic, the party and the government took measures to stabilize the currency and commodity prices as a means of restoring China's economy. In March 1950, they published the decision on the unified management of the country's financial and economic work. In a few months, a favorable financial balance was achieved under the concerted efforts of the people, with receipts meeting disbursements as a result of a proper distribution of materials and commodities. In carrying out this decision, the People's Bank of China put in force a control measure whereby it concentrated in its hands the large amount of cash which the state had distributed to the enterprises, government organizations and troops. With the money thus placed in its hands, the bank was able to help state-owned commercial enterprises regulate the supply of materials, strengthen the position of the state-owned businesses and eliminate speculation. In implementing this control measure, it built up a network of remittance agencies to facilitate the unified use of capital. The balance achieved in public finance and /distribution of supplies brought stability to the monetary and commodity markets and reversed the trend of inflation and price fluctuations which had persisted for 12 years under the reactionary rule. This brilliant victory was symbolic of a rapid turn of China's financial and economic conditions for the better and paved the way for the restoration and development of her economy. At the time of liberation of the country, domestic and foreign enemies avowed that though successful militarily and politically, the Chinese Communist Party would fail in its economic work that bristled with unsurmountable difficulties. What was the fact? The fact frustrated the enemies' slanders. Not long after the liberation, the Chinese people won an extraordinary victory on their financial and economic front.

In the period of our economic restoration, the bank, abiding closely by the Party's policy of utilizing, restricting and transforming capitalist industry and commerce, exercised strict administrative control over private banking institutions, cutting down their activities, diverting their money as loans to useful industrial and commercial enterprises, and organizing them into joint enterprises. The "5-anti" movement laid bare extensive speculative activities of the private

banking institutions and put an end to the false prosperity that had resulted from the speculative activities which the institutions had depended upon for their existence. While they dwindled in importance in absorbing floating capital and regulating its supply, the bank assumed a greater role in the direction of the monetary market. Take for example the deposits and savings with the bank and the private banking institutions: In the 2½ years to December 1952, the deposits at the bank rose from 58.6 to 92.8% of all deposits while those at the private banking institutions dropped from 41.4 to 7.2%. During that period, private banking institutions including native banks suffered losses and difficulties in continuing their existence. To cope with this situation, the state decided in December 1952 to put them under joint private-public management by organizing controlling public-private bank under the guidance of the People's Bank, thereby completing the socialist transformation of private banking organizations, ending the capitalist monetary system, establishing the socialist system, and laying the groundwork for the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce.

In order to prosecute the democratic revolution to a successful finish, the state, immediately following the foundation of the People's Republic, whipped up a giant land reform movement throughout the country. In the subsequent three years, 700 million mou of land was distributed to about 300 million poor peasants together with large quantities of means of production, thereby extirpating the exploitative feudal land ownership system that had persisted for thousands of years. With the land distributed to them, the peasants needed financial support from the state in order to produce and live. In the face of this situation, the party decided to give loans. So, from 1950 to 1952, the bank, in accordance with the instructions of the party, increased its agricultural credit by 420 million yuan of which 70 to 80% went to the poor peasants.

The rapid growth of local industries was also an important aspect of the great leap forward. In addition to satisfying the needs for liquid capital from the original local industries, the bank helped build new enterprises. Apart from the funds provided by the local financial organizations, the bank made available small loans for capital construction in accordance with the relevant policy of its party committee. It helped the newly established enterprises set up appropriate financial systems, reduce their operating expenses, increase their income, speed up their capital turnover and reduce their costs. At the same time, in cooperation with the other departments, it helped industrial and mining enterprises tap their material potentials. The material potentials thus worked out were supplied through the agency of the bank to those enterprises that needed them. This accelerated the leap forward in production and facilitated the control of liquid capital.

In the commune movement, the bank thoroughly carried out the resolution of the CCP Central Committee on questions concerning the people's communes by helping them develop production, take on multiple undertakings, strengthen their financial system and practice strict economy. In solving the problem of capital, it followed the principle of self-reliance on the part of the communes with state aid making up the deficit, and in this connection, it saw to it that capital in the hands of the communes was fully utilized before state help was given. In the period from the beginning of 1958 to June 1959, it provided one billion yuan in loans to poor communes and production brigades, 160 million yuan in industrial and agricultural loans, and 910 million yuan as deposits against purchases by commercial departments, totalling 4.07 billion yuan. At the same time, deposits at the credit cooperatives increased by 110 million yuan with also a marked increase in loans. All this greatly aided the simultaneous development of the communes' industrial and agricultural production and the comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary occupations and fishing. The state's financial aid to the people's communes was arranged under the leadership of the local party committees which took care that it was used in conjunction with the funds originally in the hands of the communes to smoothen the supply of materials, thereby meeting the needs of industrial and agricultural production and accelerating its leap forward.

Development of multiple undertakings was one of the sources on which the communes depended to increase their cash income. In addition to producing for self-consumption, the communes made commodities to meet the needs of industrial production and the market. The bank helped the communes to develop their multiple undertakings by giving them the money they needed and finding outlets for their products. Plans on production and capital were worked out for them to help their multiple undertakings to grow.

The masses enthusiastically supported the leap forward. They voluntarily put the money they had in the bank. In the period from the beginning of 1958 to the end of August 1959, deposits at the bank rose by 1.36 billion yuan, equivalent to 70.5% of the aggregate increase under the First Five-Year Plan. The total amount of deposits and savings in all urban areas in the country reached 4.15 billion yuan in the past 10 years. There were over 100,000 establishments handling deposits from the people including some 60,000 specially appointed organizations with 80,000 agents and 360,000 savings publicity men. This was a result of the leap forward in the national economy and the steady rise in the living standard of the people. And it was a result of the mass support for socialist construction and the full implementation of the work method of the mass line by the workers of the bank.

The bank implements the party's general line by making wise use of capital to facilitate the completion of the targets of the national

economy. In this connection, it must fully mobilize the masses in the production increase and economy campaign under the leadership of the party. On the basis of the experience accumulated in the leap forward, the bank must, if it wants to accomplish its work through the implementation of the mass line, coordinate its internal mass movement with the production increase and economy campaigns of the industrial and commercial enterprises and the people. For only in this way, can there be both production increase and economy and the judicious use of capital. Experience proves that if we explain fully to the masses the mission to be accomplished and the relevant policy, and fully mobilize them, we can always accomplish it with greater, better, faster and more economical results with a marked elevation in the consciousness of the masses. Some rightist-inclined persons see only work and skills and not men, and do not believe in the strength of the masses. Some think that mobilization of the masses is unnecessary and that prosaic administrative regulations and measures are the best way of getting things done. If we were to follow their way, we would not have achieved the better, greater, faster and more comprehensive results. Rightist-inclined persons mobilized the masses for no reason other than that their superiors told them to do so, and instead of actively guiding the masses, they hesitated. The result was that there was no mass movement and whatever was claimed to have been accomplished was slower, worse, smaller and more expensive. Thus, we must criticize and overcome the rightist tendency prevalent among our cadres, and the best method in this connection is to unite them and criticize their failings, thereby solving the contradiction and creating a new unity.

The basic thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung on financial work is: "Although financial policy has an influence on the economy, it is the economy which determines public finance. No economic problems have been solved without an economic foundation, and no finance is sound without economic development." This guiding thought has been proved correct in both the periods of the revolution and construction, and also applies to the bank's credit work. By extending credits, it supports production, and after production is developed, the national income is increased. And with the increase in the state revenue and the people's income, the bank's sources of credit capital are widened. Although some defects have occurred in our actual work resulting from our failure to draw a clear line of distinction between financial capital and credit funds, they have been gradually straightened out since January this year under the leadership of the party committee at the different levels. The masses have now mastered the guiding thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung which has now become an unlimited source of strength in our work.

The achievements in our financial work in the past years have been inseparable from the enthusiastic and patient help of Soviet specialists to whom we express our thanks.

THERE IS NO NEED TO WORRY ABOUT THE CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION INVESTMENT CONTRACT SYSTEM

Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 3 March 1960

The national conference for exchanging capital construction investment contract experience recently convened jointly by the State Planning Committee, the State Capital Construction Committee, and the Ministry of Finance, demanded that the capital construction investment contract system be implemented on a nation-wide scale.

Capital construction investment contracts are a powerful means of organizing mass movements on the capital construction front. The process of implementing capital construction investment contracts is simply a process for thoroughly developing mass movements. Implementing investment contracts transfers responsibility and authority to all levels, each level passing it down so that all levels fix contract quotas, and every person has responsibility. A worker comrade described the situation after investment contracts are implemented as follows:

"Responsibility is on the shoulders, authority is in the hands, the mind lights the way, and the whole body is the strength."

Capital construction investment contracts are implemented to support the rapid development of productive construction operations, and they embody a firm and accurate production viewpoint. This production viewpoint demands that work on construction projects be started early, that progress be rapid, that quality be good, that work efficiency be high, and that the project be completed and set into production ahead of schedule.

Can the implementation of investment contracts disrupt the state plan? The facts show that it cannot, because investment contracts are implemented on a basis of unified leadership and planned control. Primarily they serve as a guarantee for fulfillment of the state plan.

Can project quality and the rational arrangement of production be adversely affected because the design can be revised after investment contracts are implemented? They cannot, because that which needs to be revised is irrational or is temporarily an unnecessary part of the design. This part of the design should be and can be changed. According to regulations, to revise a building structure it is necessary to have the agreement of concerned departments, and this systematically guarantees the quality of the revised design.

By implementing investment contracts, can latent capacities be exploited so as to excessively decrease the proportion of construction for the employees' livelihood and welfare? They cannot. It should be said that decisions reached through mass research and discussion are unquestionable. Moreover, party and government leadership departments, too, will surely pay attention to the rational proportion of construction for the employees' livelihood and welfare. Mass discussion and leadership control are mutually coordinated, guaranteeing an appropriate ratio for productive construction and livelihood construction.

Any doubts or wavering about the investment contract system arise from watching materials and not people, only believing in oneself and not believing in the masses, and only looking at operations without seeing political results. The capital construction investment contract system is excellent in all ways; we must elevate it even higher and further popularize it to promote better capital construction work in 1960 and an even greater leap forward.

INVESTMENT BY CONTRACT SYSTEM SPEED CONSTRUCTION

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 12 March 1960

From the editorial, "Carry Out More Properly the Investment by Contract System."

The investment by contract system in capital construction is one of the most important systems in speeding up the development of capital construction. During the past year and more, the various localities have achieved successes in practicing this system.

Investment by contract system calls for authorizing enterprises under construction to change their designed production capacity, to revise the construction projects, and to use funds flexibly, insofar as the enterprises are able to meet the demands of state plans and to conform with a few provisions stipulated in the system. The adoption of the investment by contract system will stimulate the development of mass campaigns in capital construction. According to this system, projects, blueprints, and construction plans -- including the targets stipulated in the contracts -- should be explained by the upper levels through the lower levels on down to the masses of workers, including the targets stipulated in the contracts. This will enable the masses to have some concrete targets for their struggle and enable the authorities to mobilize the masses on a large scale to devise new methods, to come forward with new ideas, to make detailed calculations, and to develop their work potential.

The practice of the investment by contract system which requires the assigning of production targets from higher to lower levels down to each and every production team will enable the higher authorities to urge the masses of workers to participate in the management and cost accounting work, and to closely coordinate the mass economic accounting campaign with labor emulation drives and the technical innovation and technical revolution campaign. Through participation in accounting and analyses, the masses of workers will know the results of their labor and that of the advanced, exemplary workers. This knowledge will encourage them to join the campaign for learning from, challenging, and catching up with the advanced workers and for assisting the backward workers, and to carry out the technical innovation and technical

revolution campaign with increased vigor. This will not only considerably lower construction costs, but also speed up the progress of construction, raise construction standards, and bring about greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

The investment by contract system as a management method will also promote communist cooperation between the construction units, enterprises under construction, designing units, and construction banks.

For instance, the Ministry of Coal Industry had 13 directly controlled enterprises under construction. It originally planned to invest 490 million yuan on the construction of these enterprises, to set the total annual coal production capacity of these enterprises at 15.51 million tons, and to complete the construction projects in a total of 451 months.

After adoption of the investment by contract method in late 1958, however, the ministry was able to reduce its total investment to 375 million yuan, to increase the total annual production capacity of the enterprises to 21.92 million tons, and to shorten total time for construction to 252 months, thereby saving an investment by 31%, increasing the production capacity by 41%, and shortening construction time by 15 months per construction project. This fact shows that the adoption of the investment by contract method will enable us to markedly expand the scope of construction, speed up construction, increase construction standards, and lower costs.

RESULTS OF FINANCE-BANK MEET ANALYZED Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 29 March 1960

From the editorial, "Ways to Promote Production Among Financial and Banking Agencies."

The department of finance and trade of the CCP Central Committee convened a field conference in Shanghai on financial and banking work of the financial and banking agencies in large and medium-size cities throughout the country.

The socialist financial and banking agencies are the tools of our state for organizing revenues and distribution of capital funds to insure the continual expansion of production and the improvement of the people's livelihood. Their main task is to serve production, which is the foundation of all socialist economic activities. Therefore, the financial and banking agencies must actively take part in production, organize production and adopt every method to facilitate its development.

At present, more than 90% of our state revenue comes from payments by state enterprises and over 60% of our state expenditure goes for economic construction. The great bulk of the state banks' credit funds are used for expanding production and commodity circulation.

The state enterprises are the main organizations for the accumulation, distribution, and spending of funds. Experiences attained in Shanghai and other cities indicate that there are numerous methods for the financial and banking agencies to take part in production and promote production. However, the three most important methods are: 1) to help the enterprises exploit the potentials of production, materials, and funds through analyses of economic activities; 2) to help the enterprises maintain a balanced economy through the promotion of cooperation within and without them; and 3) to help the enterprises in developing a mass movement for business accounting by shifts and teams of workers so that the workers will consciously be concerned with the economic effects of their operations.

In order to properly carry out socialist cost accounting it is necessary to adopt the policy of walking on two legs; that is, to combine the cost accounting done by specialized personnel with that done by the masses of people.

Cost accounting of each production team and worker shift is an important link in connection with the participation of workers in enterprise management, representing a mass movement of tremendous political and economic weight. The masses of workers and employees by participation in cost accounting will be able to further exploit their enthusiasm and gain more knowledge and techniques.

Cost accounting by the workers of each production team or shift is thus the foundation of cost accounting among all enterprises. Only by means of properly conducting cost accounting in each team or shift will it be possible for financial specialists to work out their own cost accounting.

2. Trade

MARKET CHANGES OVER LAST TEN YEARS
Tsingtao, Tsingtao Jih-pao, 25 September 1959

Prices are a good indicator of the economic state of a country. Since March 1950 prices in China have maintained a steady level; when the supply of some commodities did not meet the demand, prices still maintained their stability. Data of the State Statistical Bureau show that if the retail sales index of eight large cities (including Peiping, Shanghai, and Tientsin) in March 1950 is represented by 100, in 1958 it would be a mere 101.4. In Shanghai in March of 1950 one yuan of JMP (new currency) could buy 5.2 chin of medium quality white Japanese rice, or 33.4 chin of coal briquettes, or 2 ch'ih of No 190 Shih Lin blue cloth, or 4.3 pieces of Ku Pen soap; today, one yuan JMP will buy about the same amount of these commodities, and in some cases, slightly more.

INTENSE COMMERCIAL PURCHASING WORK FOR SPRING CROPS DEMANDED
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 28 February 1960

From the editorial, "Combine Shock-Action Purchasing with Regular Purchasing."

To thoroughly purchase raw materials and other agricultural and subsidiary products in rural areas in time it is necessary to launch versatile purchase work. It is necessary to properly combine shock-action purchasing with regular purchasing in accordance with different situations arising from different areas and different kinds of materials purchased.

The purchase of agricultural products in the autumn of 1959 was basically completed, but there were still certain quantities of agricultural and subsidiary products, such as cotton, hemp, and other native products, stored by production brigades and some members of people's communes, that should have been purchased. Even in those areas that have fulfilled purchase plans, scattered agricultural and subsidiary products should be purchased from peasants.

China is rich in agricultural natural resources and harvest of agricultural and subsidiary products are reaped throughout the year. The purchase of these products in spring was carried out routinely in previous years, but owing to the rapid development of a multi-economy in people's communes this year, larger quantities and more kinds of products should be purchased this spring.

HEILUNGKIANG PROVIDES LARGE SHARE OF SOYBEANS EXPORTED
Harbin, Heilungkiang Jih-pao, 6 November 1959

In the past few years, large quantities of soybeans have been exported, and in return, machinery for state socialist construction was obtained. The proportion of total national soybean exports accounted for by Heilungkiang Province has always been high. For example, in the 1953-1954 grain season, the proportion supplied by Heilungkiang was 51.03%; in 1954-1955, the proportion was 42.94%; in 1955-1956, it was 55.93%; in 1956-1957, it was 48.92%; and in 1957-1958, it was 56.27%.

PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN KWEICHOW
Kuei-yang, Kweichow Jih-pao, 7 November 1959

According to incomplete statistics, since October, there have been over 3 million (recently even more) people engaged daily in purchasing agricultural products in Kweichow. Between 3 and 5 October the people of Hsing-i Hsien made over 70,000 individual trips into the mountains to make purchases, and on 4 October alone the purchases of mountain goods were valued at 1,253,393 yuan.

3. Position of Capitalists

CAPITALISTS MUST YIELD TO THE INTEREST OF THE STATE
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 1 March 1960

From the editorial, "Industrialists and Businessmen Should Be Determined to 'Pay Attention Only to One Side' and 'Lean Only on One Side'."

The joint session of the second congress of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the third congress of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce which opened recently in Peiping has now come to an end. The joint session was attended by almost 2,000 industrialists, businessmen, and their dependents.

Peaceful socialist transformation of the national bourgeoisie is one of the fundamental policies of the Communist Party during the period of socialist revolution. China's industrialists and businessmen have undergone a thorough-going socialist transformation in the past 10 years. The great victory of the socialist revolution on the economic front in 1956 brought about a fundamental change in the capitalist system of ownership and in the social and economic status of industrialists and businessmen. The socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts in 1957 thoroughly defeated the ferocious onslaught of the bourgeois rightists. Most people in the capitalist class learned a profound lesson during the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road -- "not to oppose the Communist Party, not to follow the capitalist road, and not to be rightists." Many people took a big step forward from the capitalist stand to the socialist stand.

In 1958 and 1959, inspired by the general line, the big forward leaps, and the people's communes, many industrialists and businessmen took part in physical labor in industry and agriculture. In the course of laboring work and political and ideological transformation, many persons raised their political and ideological standards thereby bringing themselves closer to the party and to the workers, and beginning to change to some extent their feelings toward socialism. This development showed that the majority of the bourgeoisie again made a tremendous stride in transforming exploiters into laboring people.

It should be pointed out, however, that the great progress achieved by the industrialists and businessmen is only relative, compared with their previous conditions. When compared with the task of fundamentally transforming exploiters into working people, the progress already attained is far from being enough. Industrialists and businessmen still possess a dual character. In the period of socialist revolution, they exploit the working class and make profits while at the same time they also support the constitution and are willing to

accept socialist transformation. A majority of industrialists and businessmen are, to different degrees, skeptical and unstable toward acceptance of the leadership of the CCP and toward the general line, the tremendous forward leaps, and the people's communes. Some of them are dissatisfied with and even opposed to these things. This shows that they are deeply ingrained in class prejudice.

Even the industrialists and businessmen who have achieved progress in laboring work and in political and ideological transformation are in need of further changing their bourgeois world outlook. The particularly important thing is that China is now in a new historic period, a period of deepening the socialist revolution and achieving tremendous forward leaps in socialist construction. All these changes run fundamentally counter to the standpoint and world outlook of the bourgeoisie. The bourgeois standpoint and world outlook of the industrialists and businessmen, hardened in capitalist practice over a long time, are deeprooted.

The crucial question for the industrialists and businessmen in going a step further in accepting socialist transformation is "paying attention only to one side" and "learning only one side." In the course of socialist transformation, it is unavoidable for each and every industrialist and businessman to be confronted face to face with the question of the relationship between his personal interests and the interests of the state and the people.

Will the practice of "paying attention only to one side" and "leaning only on one side" be harmful or destructive to the interests of the industrialists and businessmen? This question should be studied from two viewpoints. On the one hand, in socialist revolution, the industrialists and businessmen as a class, the bourgeoisie, must completely give up their class interests founded on the exploitation of the working class with their possession of the means of production, as capitalism must be wiped out completely. On the other hand, however, the industrialists and businessmen as individualists should be given favorable consideration by the people's government if they accept socialist transformation and give up their possession of the means of production.

In reality, in the course of socialist transformation, the Communist Party has always taken into account the reasonable political and economic interests of the industrialists and businessmen. The party and the government will continue to follow the policy of peaceful transformation, including the buying out policy, and will always look after and insure the livelihood and opportunity for work of the industrialists and businessmen who accept transformation. This is a firm and unswerving policy which the party and the government have followed in the past 10 years and will continue to follow in the future. The industrialists and businessmen should have no doubt of misgiving on this point.

Individual interests on the one hand and the interests of the state and the people on the other constitute a contradiction. The correct way to handle this contradiction is to surrender individual interests to the interests of the state and the people and to surrender temporary interests to long-term interests. It should be understood that under conditions of socialism, those who seek single-mindedly for personal interests will eventually be unable to gain any personal interests.

On the other hand, those who "pay attention only to one side," "lean only on one side," and struggle single-mindedly for the interests of the state and the people will most assuredly gain the esteem and confidence of the people, and be rewarded accordingly.

In short, all should be surrendered to the supreme interests of the overwhelming majority of the people; this is the most fundamental principle.

Man must have something to rely on. In China, the landlord class and the compradore capitalist class have long been overthrown, the economic basis of the national bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie has, in the main, been removed, and the peasants will eventually become workers. Then who else can the industrialists and businessmen rely on? Clearly, there is no other way than relying on the working class.

It should definitely be said that the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce have already made much progress. Now the joint session held by these two organizations has come to a victorious end. We suggest that the organs of the two organizations in the various localities study the successful experience of this joint session and, under the leadership and with the assistance of the CCP committees at various levels, properly transmit the results of the session from higher to lower levels. The great masses of industrialists and businessmen should be organized to study and discuss the decisions of the joint session, so that the spirit of "paying attention only to one side" and "leaning only on one side" will win great popularity and will become known to all.

CHINA'S CAPITALISTS REACH NEW LOW
Moscow, Filosofskiye Nauki, No 4, 1959

In his article, "Paths Creating a Socialist Economic Basis in People's China," A. D. Kosichev states that, of 52 billion yuan of China's state expenditures projected for 1959, former capitalists will be paid 110 million yuan in the form of interest, which is 0.2% of the expenditures.

EDUCATION

THE FOUR STAGES OF MY INTELLECTUAL REFORM
Peiping, Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien, No 19, 1 October 1959

From an article "An Intellectual's Ten Years from 1949 to 1959" by Liang Ssu-ch'eng.

Many of the young people who today have not yet exceeded the age limit of Young Communist League membership were ten years ago of an age fit only to wear the red scarf of young pioneers. They have grown up in prosperity and perhaps do not deeply appreciate how fortunate they are. "He who has long stayed in the room of orchids does not smell fragrance." On the other hand, there are people like us who were subjected to the stench of the "shop of dried fish" for the greater part of our life. I do not try to deny that our long stay in the "shop of dried fish" not only made us insensible of its stench but also caused us to feel ill at ease when we first entered the "room of orchids," and that it was not until quite some time later that we learned to distinguish fragrance from stench.

In the old society, most of the intellectuals like us came of families of the exploiting class, and the education they received was bourgeois education. A small number of them, indeed, took the revolutionary road very long ago. Others allowed themselves to be corrupted by the bureaucrats, warlords, landlords, and capitalists and knowingly antagonized the people. But the remaining majority regarded themselves as "above politics," "above class," and "second to none in loving the country."

What was I like in that society of old? The very recollection makes me feel ashamed of myself. True, I loved the motherland. But my speciality was architecture. Architecture means building houses. Others might have thought of saving the nation with their specialities, but I never cherished any such ambition as "saving the nation through architecture." For how can one save the nation by building houses? I was thus unable to find any link between architecture and national salvation, and, though I saw many give up their professions for a place in the revolution, I could not make up my mind to give up my profession. For more than 20 years till the liberation of Tsinghua University in December 1948, I lived foolishly like this.

Almost 11 years ago, thanks to our great party, Peiping was liberated. I saw light for the first time. But, as I was accustomed to a grey sky, I could not clearly see the beautiful scenery and colors when I suddenly found myself standing in dazzling sunlight. A man who had long lived in the old society could not immediately appreciate the new society when he drifted into it. Ever since the liberation, our party, following the directive of "unity - criticism - unity" and with

the "kind heart of a Buddha" to save the people from their sufferings, has patiently helped and educated us, making us change our stand gradually.

During the past ten years, I did undergo some change. I may even say a fairly big change. Roughly speaking, such a change can be divided into four stages.

The first stage (lasting for about half a year) began with the liberation of Tsinghua University at the end of 1949 and my first contact with the soldiers of the Liberation Army and the cadres of the party, and ended with my participation in the work of construction. At this stage, like a curious spectator, I admired the excellent quality and good conduct of the soldiers of the Liberation Army and the members of the Communist Party. I thus got rid of some prejudices which I had formed consequent on the propaganda of the reactionaries who concealed truth and distorted facts. I felt that the Communist Party was very good and that its members were very amicable.

The second stage lasted for about four and half years, during which, appearing as an "expert" and "professor" seated high above all others, I tried desperately to show myself off, and, exploiting the respect for and trust in me of the party which I was willing to serve in accordance with the saying that "a gentleman should place himself in the service of whoever appreciates him," I intended to do all the good things which I had known all along I was able to do but which I had not done out of sheer spite for those who did not appreciate me. During this period, I took part in political activities and "theoretical studies" on a number of occasions. I found that my "prestige in the academic field" was "rising steadily higher." My tail followed suit and also rose ever higher. I saw that, under the leadership of the party, the motherland was prospering in all respects. This moved me more and more. And I felt that the party was really glorious and great. On the other hand, however, I felt that the party knew nothing about architecture.

The third stage lasted for about one and half years from the beginning of 1955, when the nation-wide criticism of architectural thinking was unfolded, to the summer of 1956. This was the period when I first became aware of the incorrectness of my academic thinking. By criticizing formalism and reactionism in me, the party and the architects all over the country taught me an impressive lesson. I came to realize that the party's directives and policies on architectural work really stood for what the broad masses demanded of and hoped from architecture. The party's leadership over the formulation of the 12-year prospective plan for scientific development convinced me even more. I came to realize more clearly that the party was wise, great, and correct and that the party was able not only to lead, but lead well, all work including scientific and technological work. I thus made up my mind to qualify for party membership.

The fourth stage began in the summer of 1956 and ended with 1958. This was the period during which the Party put me to the test.

Politically, especially during the storm of attacks launched on the party by the rightists, I managed to keep my sense of direction. But professionally and emotionally, I was still unable to replace the old with the new, and there was still quite a distance between me and the party and the mass of workers and peasants. It was not until the big leap forward of 1958 had taken place that I got closer to the party and the masses ideologically and emotionally. It was not until then that I further changed my class stand.

Ten years is not a short period in the life of a man. During the past ten years, the road of ideological reform of the intellectuals was a tortuous one. It is my opinion that all bourgeois intellectuals have to travel along this road if they want to transform themselves into revolutionary intellectuals or proletarian intellectuals.

USE PARTY LEADERSHIP TO RAISE THE EDUCATIONAL QUALITY OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN TOTALITY

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 21 December 1959

(Editorial) Secondary education is an important link in our educational enterprise as a whole. The raising of the educational quality of the secondary schools in totality is of great benefit to the development of the educational enterprise as a whole.

Under the correct guidance of the educational guidelines of the party, the educational quality in secondary schools has made marked advancement. We should sum up and popularize the rich experiences gained by the secondary schools since the great leap forward in real earnest, oppose rightist conservative thinking, and further raise the educational quality of secondary schools on this foundation.

The most basic factor involving the raising of educational quality is to strengthen the leadership of the party in the schools and to adhere firmly to the principle of putting politics in command. The socialist educational enterprise is an important component part of the socialist revolution and the building of socialism. It is a powerful instrument for the proletariat to transform the old society and to build up a new society. The socialist educational enterprise must therefore be led by the party.

In order to strengthen the leadership of the Party, it is also essential to provide the organizations with hard-core elements from the party, to establish and strengthen the party organizations, and to transform the party organizations which are relatively weak in certain middle schools. At the same time, the organizations of the Young Communist League and the Young Pioneers in the middle schools must play a great role in urging the young people and teenage youth to take up study. The party organizations should continue to strengthen their leadership over these organizations and make useful assistants of them.

JEN-MIN JIH-PAO REPORTS ON EDUCATIONAL PROCESSES IN CHINA

Date of Source follows each item.7

1. A Building Materials Company in Tsingtao.

The local building materials company of Tsingtao, Shantung Province, is getting very big results in establishing and expanding spare-time education for employees and in training and improving teachers. For several years, this company's executives, following the principle "find qualified men on the spot, the abler ones becoming teachers," have adopted the method of "simultaneously teach, learn, and raise," rapidly increasing the ranks of teachers from 13 to the present 58. Their ideology and technical skill have been much raised, ensuring continued growth in the education of employees.

Since the schools were started, the company's party committee has adopted the method of remedying the solving by one's own strength the problem of teachers. On the one hand they have called 30 concurrent teachers from among the office cadres and workers, and have also trained and promoted 20 teachers, added to which are 8 original specialists. Thus they have basically met the needs of teaching with respect to quantity. But of the concurrent teachers called in, some fear failure through lack of culture, and some fear that being busy with occupational duties they will have no leisure for teaching. So they lack confidence and energy. Of the newly promoted teachers, some think there is no future in teaching, they look on it as temporary tasks, they prepare lessons mechanically, and the fruits of their teaching are not good. To counter this situation, the company's party committee has greatly strengthened ideological work among the teachers. First they have enlisted new teachers and office cadres to study political theory, current events and policies, and organized separate groups to study party educational aims and running of plant schools and other appropriate documents. To supervise their study, the party committee conducts frequent tests. Second, they have organized the new teachers into labor discipline, sending them to various work areas with their classes to engage in definite labor. Many teachers have through labor become fairly close to the workers and enriched their knowledge of production. (1 December 1959)

2. Field Education in Sinkiang

The Sinkiang 1 August Agricultural College, under the objective of conjoining the pursuit of education with productive labor, has gained notable results. At the beginning of this year 82 teachers and 949 students were sent to collective farms, forest and herding projects, and communes. In the midst of labor, each class and grade in 28 courses

have prepared lessons, lectures and discussions, conducted tests and done field teaching with notable results (2 December 1959)

3. Kwangtung's New Schools Combine Study and Labor

In last year's big leap forward, Kwangtung Province built 36 higher schools, including comprehensive universities and industrial agricultural, medical, normal, and other types of specialist higher schools and colleges on the provincial, city and special district levels. These schools, after a year's effort, have now become an important resource for training various forms of constructive personnel for the nation. They now all comply with the requirements laid down by the central government for newly built higher schools: namely, that all students have the cultural rank of senior middle graduation, that they employ higher schools' teaching plans and courses that their years of study correspond to the requirements for higher schools, and that they employ a definite number of specialist teachers. Under guidance from the various party committees, these schools resolutely fulfill the aim of conjoining education with productive labor, and hold fast to the principle of frugal running of schools; and in ideological education and teaching, construction on schools and scientific research, they have obtained notable results....has 3,000 students. Since they persistently apply the aim of conjoining education with productive labor, their ideology and quality of learning have risen a great deal. The over 200 students who are graduating this summer do not merely accept cheerfully the assignment by the organization, but as a result of a year's participation in productive labor, they also draw graduation designs and essays of high quality. A graduate of a rubber industry school spent 3 months at the rubber research institute in Peiping writing his graduation design, in which there were factory floor diagrams, weights of substances and other items, which passed the oral debate. Among 24 graduates 21 were praised by the design bureau for their good grades. Those newly built higher schools daily grow stronger. At present their students number over 16,000, 47% of the higher school enrollment in the province. (11 December 1959)

4. Harbin Eighteenth Middle School Raises Work-Study Banner

The Harbin Eighteenth Middle School at the beginning of this term made careful arrangements for teaching, laboring, and living. The party branch and the administration took strong hold of teaching, the teachers genuinely prepared their lessons, students were eager to study, and full teachers and students took part in labor according to schedule. The teachers in preparing their lessons hunt up materials and go deep into the factories and in a warm room make research into

real conditions; they also go deep into understanding the students' thinking, finding out what knowledge the students have of reality, and use every device possible to facilitate the students' learning. Conjoining education with productive labor and theory with reality has stimulated the students' enthusiasm for study.

To make productive labor a regular, systematized activity, the students of this school at the beginning of the term put the school's factory in order, and built a base suitable to the ordinary middle schools student's ability, including metal and wood working, chemistry, farming, sewing and so on, all productive labor fitted to the needs of growing physical strength. (11 December 1959)

5. Scientific Research in Chengtu Advances

Chengtu Industrial College closely conjoined teaching with productive labor, and in a planned way enlisted students in scientific research. This has helped students further master theory and production skills and developed their ability for independent work, with the result that the quality of teaching has notably improved and scientific research has shown unheard of advance.

Since the beginning of this year, over 1,100 teachers and students in this college have entered scientific research. As of the end of November, the college has finished 132 tasks in research, 86% of the amount planned for this year and 40 times more than the total for the 7 years preceding 1958. Among them, 47 research projects have been handed over to production units for study and use.

In enlisting students for scientific research, the college has followed the principle of teaching needs being linked with production realities, listing scientific research in the curriculum, and making a unified, satisfying ordering of the three elements: teaching, labor, and scientific research. (17 December 1959)

6. Fukien Middle Schools Open Factories and Farms

Fukien Province, which used to have a rather weak foundation for middle school education, under the party main line of building socialism and the bright light of the party educational aim has moved into the national front rank in quality of education. Since 1957, graduates in this province taking examinations for higher schools ranked among the best of the provinces; and this year 70% of the middle schools were graded as "pass" and grades in 2/3 of the schools were 20 points higher on the average than in 1954.

Now there are 416 all-day middle schools, with 240,000 in attendance, a four fold increase since 1949. The Fukien party committee and other party committees have a high regard for middle school education, and for the past few years have assigned a large

number of cadres who have been disciplined in revolutionary struggles to undertake leadership work in the schools. All party committees have given much attention to promoting party organs in the schools. At present 10% of the teachers are party members and all the national all-day schools have formed party branches. All have leading cadres who are party members, thus strongly assuring party leadership over school work.

Since the beginning of 1957, Fukien has enlisted teachers and students to study honestly the party educational aim, and has initiated a large socialist movement for education. After self-expression and debate, political consciousness was raised in teachers and students. During the 1958 big leap forward, the middle schools opened many small factories and farms where teachers and students participated in labor, closely conjoining education with productive labor. They overcame the tendency in some schools to escape from production, to be away from reality, and aloof from politics. (21 December 1959)

7. A Good Form for Conjoining Education With Productive Labor

Taiyuan middle schools, after cooperation between plants and schools, have firmly maintained the educational aim of schools operating plants, applying this party aim still further. For over a year they have produced a large amount of goods for building the national economy and for use in the people's daily living, at the same time notably raising the student's occupational capacity and renovating their spirit.

At present, Taiyuan's 30 general and vocational middle schools, in cooperation with related mines and industries, have 61 school plants going on. These include smelting, machine building, chemical engineering, auto repair, and light industry plants. Ordinarily there are 4,000 students laboring in these plants. These plants are busy processing the goods made in big industries, and have turned out many articles urgently needed by the markets to satisfy these needs. The Taiyuan market's electric switches, bulbs, plastic buttons, and so on, were mostly made in these school plants. (25 December 1959)

PURPOSE OF THE LABOR UNIVERSITY
Nanchang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 27 November 1959

From an article: "The Labor University Marches Forward in Big Strides", in refutation of the calumny directed by rightist opportunists against the Labor University by Ch'u Shao-chien.

The Communist Labor University is a new type of university for our province with the special features of a proletarian university. It was the product and flower of the great leap forward in the building of socialism in 1958. During the last 18 months, under the correct leadership, intimate concern, and careful cultivation of the Provincial Committee, the Provincial People's Council, and the Party committees at different levels, it firmly carried out the educational guidelines of the Party, sensibly followed the direction of making laborers of the intellectuals and intellectuals of the laboring masses, broke away from the established customs relating to the establishment of universities, and carried into effect the principles of working and studying industriously and frugally, working and studying half-time, and self-sufficiency in production. It enrolls children of workers and peasants and other laboring people who are capable of serving socialism and communism loyally for training as construction personnel at the university level.

But the people with different kinds of bourgeois thinking about the way a school should be run considered it an eye-sore. They had these things to say. "How can a university be established with nothing to rely on?" "As the cultural standard of its students is so low, it hardly looks like a university." "Teaching is impossible with the standards of the students varying so greatly." "With its students laboring all day long, it looks hardly like a university." "The 4th year class of the Labor University is no better than a senior middle school in standard." "Working and studying half-time and striving for self-sufficiency? Heaven knows." They even maliciously attacked the university by saying: "The Labor University is nothing more than a labor brigade." "The operation of such a kind of university only makes one laugh.... Alas!"

But within the short course of one and a half years, our Communist Labor University is not only functioning but is also in a flourishing state. Its head school has at present 2,400 people on enrollment. The number of students in its 116 branch schools and labor technical schools has grown to over 55,000 compared with some 37,000 last year. Its teachers and employees number by the thousands. It has become an army of culture and production for opening and building up the mountainous areas. It strikes root, and flourishes.

According to the incomplete statistics of 82 branch schools in June, they had set up 86 farms and 161 small factories for the curing of rubber, paper making, brewing, and the refining of synthetic petroleum and essences, cultivated more than 950,000 mow of saplings, and bred 16,000 head of hogs. The income from production amounted to ¥8,400,000, averaging about ¥240 per student. Seventy-six percent of the branch schools had become self-sufficient in the main, and a small number of branch schools earned more than enough for their upkeep. The newly constructed school premises alone amounted to 48,893 square meters.

After the students of the head school went through the process of labor training, they were thoroughly transformed politically and ideologically. Groups of students were named as outstanding elements in study and production and were admitted into the Party and the Young Communist League. Is there anything ridiculous about this university in which the students work until their hands hurt, take a firm stand, get their skin tanned in the sun, and temper themselves until they glow red ideologically?

The Communist Labor University is designed to foster specialized personnel in close conformity with the actual need of production to carry out construction work in the mountainous areas.

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 30 December 1959

From an article: "Strive for the Successful Operation of the Communist Labor University", by Liu Chun-hsiu, A Secretary of the CCP Kiangsu Provincial Committee and Concurrently President of the Communist Labor University.⁷

The Communist Labor University came into existence on 1 August 1958. It was a product of the new great leap forward in socialist construction and the new stage that had the technical and cultural revolution as its major task. It came into being amid the Party's call for cadres to participate in production in the countryside to make themselves both red and expert and under the illumination of the general line brought forward by the CCP Central Committee and Chairman Mao Tse-tung for building socialism with greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

The aim of the University is to teach how to serve the political needs of the proletarian class and to coordinate education and productive labor by having the students work while they study. It is to train personnel to be high in the Communist spirit, proficient in both theory and practice and competent in physical and mental labor for the construction of new blissful socialist mountainous regions.

LABOR UNIVERSITY IN KIANGSI

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 1 February 1960

From an article by Chao Yung-an.]

The Communist Labor University set up in Kiangsi for the purpose of training construction personnel for socialist construction in the mountainous areas in the province has for the past year or more made creditable progress in labor and teaching under the illumination of the light of the Party's educational policy.

Born in the course of the big leap forward in 1958, the Communist Labor University is a new-type university where the students are enrolled on the basis of half study and half work. At present the university has 87 branches, in addition to 14 labor technical colleges which are attached to it. The aggregate total of enrollment of students of this university comes up to 55,000. School buildings are all located in the mountainous areas, while 92.7% of the students are children of workers and peasants. School buildings covering an area of several hundred thousands of square meters, production bases and laboratories have all been built by the teachers and students with their bare hands. Students are entirely responsible for their own expenses for study and living, which are met out of the income they derive from labor. That is why the university has been so enthusiastically welcomed by the broad masses of the laboring people, who call it their own "Worker-Peasant University."

The reason why the Communist Labor University has for the past year been able to achieve such great results is principally because it has resolutely practiced the educational policy of the party, strengthened the leadership of the party, and insisted on placing politics in command and on carrying out the mass movement. From the time of its inception, the University has been thoroughly criticizing the attitude and educational thinking of the capitalist class toward the running of schools, has been all along insisting on having education serve proletarian politics, and has been firmly carrying out the policy of combining education with productive labor. It has turned all its attention to the mountainous areas, to industry and agriculture, and to practice. It has used the communist educational principle to cultivate personnel who are not only good communists but also good experts. At the time of its inception, the university did not have school buildings, teaching materials, and teaching staff. The masses were then called upon and relied on to build up the school with two bare hands on the waste mountain. At that time, while carrying out study, they started compiling their own textbooks. Most of the teachers were cadres who had been sent to the mountainous areas and demobilized servicemen who lacked teaching experiences. Under the leadership of the party, all those concerned with the operation of the university pooled their efforts together and in one mind organized teaching research activities and carried

out mutual teaching and mutual study, teaching and studying at the same time. Without teaching aids, both teachers and students started together to make them. In this way, not only was the school successfully built, but it has been satisfactorily maintained. Thus, good experiences have been created for the operation of a university where the students are enrolled on the basis of half study and half work and for the speedy training of construction personnel for the socialist construction on mountainous areas.

COOPERATION BETWEEN UNIVERSITY AND PLANTS

Harbin, Harbin Kung-ye Hsueh-pao, No 4, December 1959

In the past few years, the Harbin Industrial University has cooperated with 547 factories and mines in more than 100 municipalities and hsiens in 15 provinces in resolving important technical production problems. Of the 151 scientific research works completed before October 1959, 80% were accomplished with the cooperation of industrial enterprises. For example, the 100,000 power electronic microscope was produced with the cooperation of the Shanghai Optical Instrument Plant and the Institute of Metallurgy and Ceramics; the standard designs of a whole set of lathes suitable for agricultural uses were completed with the cooperation of the Lathe Research Bureau; the 72,500 kilowatt water turbine of the Hsin-an-chiang Hydroelectric Station was completed with the cooperation of the Harbin Electrical Machinery Plant; and the 330 kilovolt current transformer was trial-produced successfully with the cooperation of the Shen-yang Transformer Plant -- Communist Party Committee of Harbin Industrial University.

LABOR FOR WOMEN

COMMUNE IS A GOOD DEVICE FOR FREEING OF WOMEN FOR LABOR
Peiping, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag) No. 5, 1 March 1960

From the article: "People's Commune -- A Very Good Device for the Thorough Liberation of Women."

The people's commune has enabled the women of our country to embark upon the path of thorough liberation. It is a very good device for the thorough liberation of CPR women.

After the cooperativization of agriculture, women and men alike became members of agricultural producers cooperatives. Considerably greater opportunities than before became available for them to participate in the performance of productive labor and to take part in various community activities. More than half of those women who were capable of working joined in the performance of collective labor in the communes.. The socialist position of women was also raised considerably over that at the time of individual economy.

Before performance of labor in household chores was socialized, household chores, to which women devoted their efforts, also constituted a type of labor indispensable to society. Although women diligently engaged in this type of labor in household chores, the principal income of a family depended upon the labor performed by men. The situation had an unfavorable influence upon the position of women in a family.

In this respect it is obvious that with restrictions imposed upon them by household chores women were actually not completely equal to men. In this sense they were not thoroughly liberated. In order to liberate women thoroughly it was necessary to promote the socialized labor of household chores, and to make extensive participation in social labor by women possible. Lenin said very correctly that "when women are busy at household chores they suffer inevitably from certain limitations.

In order to liberate women thoroughly and enable them to enjoy true equality it is necessary to have a public economy and to allow women to share in the performance of productive labor." He also said that "only upon transformation of sundry household chores into the great socialist economy will any true liberation of women be possible, or true communism."

With regard to management of wheat and cotton fields, and raising hogs and gathering fertilizers, women bear the major responsibility. In the construction of water conservancy projects, women in the rural areas also constitute an enormous force. In 1959 nearly 30 million women in the country participated in construction of water conservancy projects.

Since the great leap forward, enthusiasm to work and study has been running unprecedently high among the broad masses of women in rural

areas. They have raised considerably their political consciousness and cultural and technical levels and have established the new working style of thinking, speaking, and working bravely. The attitude of inferiority among many women in the past was broken down. Many women have mastered key techniques in agricultural production, and become all-capable hands. Throughout the rural areas of the country, thousands of women red flag workers, capable women producers, and ingenious girls have appeared.

Leading functionaries are also increasing rapidly among women. In the people's communes in the whole country there are more than 5,500 women serving as commune directors and deputy directors. There are women directors in nearly all production brigades. They share responsibility with men functionaries in providing leadership over production.

Nevertheless, the level of development in industrial and agricultural production and in science and culture of our country in general remains backward. Agricultural mechanization and electrification is merely a beginning. The performance of cumbersome manual labor has imposed some restrictions upon participation in production by women. In general, technical and cultural levels are rather low among women, falling behind needs in the development of socialist construction. The existing collective welfare undertakings, too, are unable to satisfy in full the demands of the masses of women.

Under the circumstances, we cannot claim that women in our country have realized thorough liberation. It is the great ideal of the people in our country to realize communism and by the time of the communist society a thorough liberation of women will be fully realized. The people's commune is a powerful weapon to speed the progress of socialist construction of our country and stands as the best device for the transition of our country from the system of collective ownership to the system of ownership by the whole people and from socialism to communism.

By adhering to the path of the people's communes the women of our country will certainly be able to attain the great goal of fully achieving thorough liberation.

WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 8 March 1960

Extracts from: "New Stage in the Women's Emancipation Movement in Our Country."

Today is the 50th anniversary of the "March 8" International Working Women's Day. Women throughout the world will be celebrating this great festival of revolution and festival of solidarity. During the last 50 years the emancipation movement of working women of the world gained an enormous development. One-third of the women of the world have now rid themselves of class exploitation and oppression.

Great achievements have been made in the women's emancipation movement in the capitalist, colonial, semi-colonial, and dependent countries in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence, and socialism. Under the brilliant guidance of the general line of the party for socialist construction, the women's movement in our country has entered a new stage during the great leap forward in socialist construction and the people's commune movement, that of complete emancipation. The ideal of the complete emancipation. The ideal of the complete emancipation of women held by Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Clara Zetkin, the outstanding international leader of the women's movement, is encouraging more and more women all over the world to join the revolutionary ranks.

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese working women unite with women of all social strata to join the people of the whole country in the great struggle of the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. The victory of the new democratic revolution has made it possible for the Chinese women to free themselves from class exploitation and class oppression under imperialism, bureaucratic capitalism, and feudalism; and to become, as the men have become, the masters of the country. The victory of the socialist revolution has realized in full the socialist ownership system of means of production, and rooted out finally the source of class exploitation and class oppression. Provided for the Chinese women are ample opportunities for activities in the political, economic, cultural, social, and family life.

However, can the task of emancipation of women be regarded as completed upon the victory achieved in the socialist revolution? The Marxist-Leninist answer is that the task of emancipation of women is not yet completed and that much more important work still remains to be done. Engels wrote in his book The Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State that "the emancipation of women and their equality with men are impossible and must remain so long as women are excluded from social productive labor and restricted to private house-work. The emancipation of women becomes possible only when women are enabled to take part in production on a large, social scale, and when domestic duties require their attention only to a minor degree."

The victory of the socialist revolution evidently is not the conclusion of the emancipation movement of women. That women "take part in production on a large, social scale" is the direction pointed out by Marx and Engels for continuing women's emancipation movement after the completion of the socialist revolution. In his article "A Great Beginning", Lenin had said that "in spite of the laws promulgated for the emancipation of women, the women, nevertheless, remain as slaves of households, since the petty household chores oppress them, stifle them, stupefy and humiliate them, and bind them to the chores of preparing meals and taking care of children. Their time is taken up by extremely unproductive, petty, troublesome, stultifying, and oppressing work. The real emancipation of women and real communism

will be found only where (under the leadership of the proletariat which controls the state power) -- and, more precisely, when -- a general struggle begins against this petty domestic economy, or rather when its wholesale transformation into large-scale socialist economy begins." Lenin made it clear that whether or not to emancipate women from household chores is a question pertaining to whether or not to have true emancipation of women, as well as to whether or not to have true communism. Communism requires people to have a high degree of political consciousness, a high degree of cultural and scientific knowledge, and production skills. It is unthinkable that mankind can embark upon communism when women remain to be tied to petty and stultifying household chores.

The central task in the women's movement at present is the mobilization of still more women to take part in social productive work. Those women who have already joined in the social productive work should actively promote technical innovation and technical revolution on all fronts. They must emancipate thinking, break down superstitious ideas, and become innovators for the socialist constructive undertaking, to stand bravely at the forefront of the mass campaign for mechanization and semi-mechanization of manual work to change the production techniques in all aspects of our country, and to develop the productivity of our country at a high speed. With regard to those women who are capable of performing labor but have not yet joined in social productive work, efforts should be exerted to help them to join willingly the labor front. Innumerable experiences in all areas have shown that the broad masses of women have cherished an urgent demand for participation in social productive work. In many areas, steps are being taken to satisfy, in many ways, the reasonable requests from women for transformation and progress of both the society and themselves. This is entirely correct.

In order to meet the needs of the great leap forward in production and participation by the broad masses of women in social productive work, it is necessary to further socialize household work, and to actively perfect the collective amenities and service undertakings, so as to transform the scattered, petty, and stultifying household labor into collective and large-scale socialist economic undertakings.

In "A Great Beginning," Lenin described the public dining halls, nurseries, and kindergartens as the young buds of communism. He said that "these young buds are ordinary and common things, but these things can in fact emancipate women, and eliminate and eradicate the inequality between them and men in social production and social life." Practice in the revolution of our country has fully substantiated this truth. In the wake of the continuously developing production social service undertakings also achieve new development. In many cities, more stations furnishing household services have been established. When the women workers of factories and offices leave

their homes to take part in production, the personnel of the service stations bear the responsibility for performing the petty household chores, such as boiling water, purchasing daily articles, laundry, and so forth which the women leave behind. In these areas, the women are freed from worrying about their household chores. Here lies the hope that in the near future about 200 million young and middle-aged women will participate in social productive work.

It will not be long before we carry out the call by Comrade Mao Tse-tung in 1955 to "enable the entire labor force of women... without exception to join the labor front." This is of great significance not only to women but also the constructive undertaking of the country.

On the basis of participation in social productive work and of socialized household work, the broad masses of women should incessantly strive to raise their own levels of political and theoretical understanding and cultural and scientific knowledge; strive to study Marxism-Leninism and the works by Comrade Mao Tse-tung; and train themselves to become laborers with a high degree of communist ideological consciousness and cultural and scientific knowledge who would devote themselves to the public cause, take delight in helping others, and love the collective.

On the occasion of commemorating the "March 8" International Working Women's Day, we sincerely extend warm greetings to the advanced women and all women comrades on all fronts. It is our conviction that under the brilliant leadership of our great party and Chairman Mao, the leader of people of all nationalities, the women of our country who hold aloft the three red flags of the general line, the great leap forward, and the people's communes together with the people of the whole country will certainly be able to accomplish the great tasks in the new stage of socialist construction of our country.

WORKING WOMEN ARE VANGUARD OF WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 8 March 1960

From the editorial, "A New Stage of the Women's Emancipation Movement in Our Country."]

Marxist historical materialism has told us that ever since emergence of the opposition of classes in society working women have always been the object of the most ruthless and most savage oppression among all forms of class exploitation. The social root of the exploitation of working women is the private ownership of the means of production. In essence, the oppression which they suffer is class oppression. Accordingly, working women can achieve true emancipation only when they wage a class struggle under the leadership of the Marxist political party to eradicate class oppression and to

abolish the system of private ownership of the means of production. For precisely the same reason the Marxists have always held the view that the women's emancipation movement should not be waged in isolation, since it can achieve victory only through integration with the revolutionary movement of the proletariat. The movement for women's emancipation, a mass movement that included women of all strata, is part of the great social class struggle. Only the Marxist-Leninist leadership of the proletariat can lead women on the road of complete emancipation. At the same time, working women are the most resolute revolutionary force among women. The women's emancipation movement can therefore be carried out thoroughly by women workers and peasants forming its main body and uniting with women of all other strata.

The victory of the socialist revolution evidently is not the conclusion of the emancipation movement of women. That women "take part in production on a large, social scale" is the direction pointed out by Marx and Engels for continuing the women's emancipation movement after completion of the socialist revolution. Lenin made it clear that whether or not to emancipate women from household chores is a question pertaining to whether or not to have the true communism.

The need has come for dealing with the household tasks of large numbers of women in the rural and the urban areas and the wives of factory and office workers who are taking part in production, principally cooking and care of children. The public dining halls, creches, stations furnishing household services, and other welfare undertakings established by the people's communes and street organizations in the cities have considerably eased the burden of household chores for women, and have made it possible for them to have more time to participate in production in the community.

By the end of 1959 the number of women factory and office workers had exceeded 8 million, an increase of more than 5 million over that of 1957. In the countryside, nearly all women who are capable of working participate in production. The 10,000 advanced women and groups elected among all women of the country on the occasion of "March 8" women's day in 1960 represent a beacon for the over 300 million women of our country, as they also serve as an indication of women participating in production on a large, social scale. According to statistics for the first half of 1959 alone, 540,000 women workers distinguished themselves as advanced workers in state industrial enterprises. Housewives in the cities have also actively organized the neighborhood workshops. According to incomplete statistics, in the autumn of 1959, of 11 large and medium cities, headed by Peiping, Tientsin and Harbin, women accounted for 76% of workers in these neighborhood industries, and in Peiping women accounted for as much as 95 percent. Women provide the principal force behind neighborhood industry.

On the cultural front, young women have every educational opportunity from primary school to college. Most women who participate in production are diligently learning to read and write.

The central task in the women's movement at present is mobilization of still more women to take part in socially productive work. Those women who have already joined in socially productive work should actively promote technical renovation and technical revolution on all fronts. They must emancipate thinking, break down superstitious ideas, and become renovators for socialist constructive undertakings, to stand bravely at the forefront of the mass campaign for mechanization and semi-mechanization of manual work to change production techniques in all aspects of our country, and to develop the productivity of our country at a high speed. With regard to those women who are capable of performing labor but have not yet joined in socially productive work, efforts should be exerted to help them join the labor front willingly. Innumerable experiences in all areas have shown that the broad masses of women have cherished the urgent demand to participate in socially productive work. In many areas, steps are being taken to satisfy in many ways, reasonable requests from women who call for transformation and progress of both society and themselves.

On the occasion of commemorating "March 8" International Day of Working Women, we sincerely extend warm greetings to the advanced women and all women comrades on all fronts. It is our conviction that under the brilliant leadership of our great party and Chairman Mao, the leader of people of all nationalities, the women of our country who hold aloft the three red flags of the general line, the great leap forward, and the people's communes together with the people of the whole country will certainly be able to accomplish the great tasks in the new stage of socialist construction in our country.

DATA ON WOMEN WORKERS IN TIENTSIN
Tientsin, Hsin Wan Pao, 14 November 1959

In 1958 the number of women workers in Tientsin increased to 235,177 as compared to 102,447 in 1957, and 24,297 in the early stages of the liberation. The proportion of total workers accounted for by women has increased from 14.06% in 1955 to 22.15% in 1959. Since communalization, the majority of women have helped with all types of labor in the rural areas. During the 1958 and 1959 great leaps forward in agricultural production, Tientsin's rural women's labor force totaled upward of 1,790,000, or 93.6% of the total women's labor force, and from 60-80% of the total labor force of men and women regularly engaged in production.

WOMEN IN PRODUCTION
Peiping, Chung-kuo Fu-nu, No 1, 1 January 1960

According to the statistics of 22 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, over 85% of those engaged in people-operated enterprises are women. In 1958, on the agricultural front, women rose from their former role as helpers to become a new major force in agricultural production. In general, 35% of the total workdays were completed by women, and in some areas this figure reached 45% and above. Women are even more prominent in the water conservation construction drive (winter of 1959 to spring of 1960), and at present, of the 2,540,000 people engaged in water conservation operations in Kansu, about 50% are women. According to incomplete statistics of 60 hsiens in Honan, 67% of the people engaged in the collective raising of hogs were women; over 166,000 female-operated hog raising sties were set up, and altogether 2,340,000 hogs were raised.

FAMILY AND LIBERATION OF WOMEN
Harbin, Fen-tou (Struggle), No 5, 5 March 1959

From an article by Kao Jao-kuang and Kao Cheng-chien.

Our society is currently progressing at a high speed. This change has not only deeply affected people's economic life, but also altered people's living habit formed over a long period of time. Taking advantage of misunderstandings, the reactionaries are spreading rumors and insinuations and repeating the obsolescent cliche "Communist Party destroys the family" with a view to sabotaging the socialist construction in our country. Therefore, an earnest discussion of the problems concerning family and women, a correct understanding of family relations and of the change in the functions of family, a clarification of misgivings and a rebuttal of the shameless absurdities spread by the reactionaries seem to be quite necessary.

Family is a product of social development. As the social productivity develops, family develops and changes accordingly. Family is an organizational form for men and women to live together. In a family exist the husband-wife and parents-children relations. Besides the function of multiplication of population, one of the most important functions in social, material life, family has different functions at different stages of social development. The relation between the members of family also changes as the economic relation changes. For instance, family in feudalist society was a self-sufficient economic unit whose functions included not only the bringing up of children but also production and distribution. Patriarchy was the predominant system prevailing in feudalist families. The leader of the family enjoyed unlimited power, and women were slaves of men.

As the capitalist society came into being, productivity underwent unprecedented advancement, and production became a social undertaking which compelled numerous penniless peasants and handicraftsmen to become employees of capitalists, thus destroying to a great extent the family as a unit of production. Family under capitalism is predominated by property relationship. The wedlock between man and woman is not out of pure love but material and money. Women are so oppressed and insulted that they become a commodity.

Following the rapid development of social productivity and the victory of socialist revolution, private ownership of the means of production is abolished, and the change in the old family relationship is an inevitable tendency. As the families of the exploiters are destroyed, the families of the exploited working people also change in character. From then on, the working people begin to have harmonious and happy families.

However, the last vestiges of the feudalist patriarchy are still not entirely eliminated. For instance, the activities of many women are still limited to a small circle. Unable to participate they are prohibited from displaying their wisdom.

Following the big leap forward in socialist construction, a bigger labor force is needed in the field of production. The heavy household burden on women has become a hindrance to the further development of production and to the raising of people's living standard. Therefore, during the communalization movement, many public mess halls, nurseries, kindergartens and sewing teams were organized with a view to socializing household labor, liberating women from household chores and inducing women to join the army of laborers.

Women's participation in labor and production, collectivization of family life and socialization of household chores will not only eliminate patriarchal system but also establish in its place a new democratic family based on genuine equality between men and women, respect for the old and love for the children. As a result of their participation in social labor, women have won economic independence and freed themselves from a subordinate position. Furthermore, after getting rid of family chores, women will find more time to take part in society-sponsored political, cultural and scientific studies, which will broaden their views, make them new members of society and enable them to contribute more to the welfare of society. When everybody can do his or her best for society and gets his or her share of reward according to labor, people's income will naturally increase and their standard of living will be raised. As a consequence, the relations between members of family will be different from those in the old society. We can see that what we want to eliminate is the decadent family of the exploiting class. What we want to change is the sad family of the working people who worry about their daily food and clothing. Now that the feudalist patriarchal system is being abolished, the happy democratically united new family is being established.

The functions of the new family as a unit of consumption and bringing up children may have been changed, but its function as a place for the two opposite sexes to live together has not changed and will never change in the future. The new family is indeed happier than any in history.

RELIGION

CHINESE CHRISTIAN THREE-SELF PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT COMMITTEE MEETS
Harbin, Heilungkiang Jih-pao, 13 November 1959

/From an article by Lo Chi.7

The Second Plenary Session (enlarged) of the Chinese Christian Three-Self Patriotic Movement Committee of Heilungkiang ended on 6 November, after lasting for 22 days. Present at the meeting were 31 committee members, and 16 ministers and responsible officials of the Christian churches in various places.

Participants at the meeting were unanimously of the opinion that as Chinese citizens and as patriotic Christians, they must resolutely support the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, take the socialist road, take practical actions to defend the party's general line for socialist construction and to serve socialist construction and the production increase and economy campaign, and wage a struggle against all undesirable tendencies which endanger the general line. Religious activities must be carried out in accordance with the six criteria laid down by Chairman Mao in his "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions among the People".

HUPEH CHRISTIANS HOLD CONGRESS
Peiping, Tien-feng, No 23, 7 December 1959

The Hupeh Christian Three-Self Patriotic Movement Congress, under party and government guidance and support was held in Wu-ch'ang from 28 October to 13 November. It was attended by 84 delegates of church workers and believers from all the hsiens in the province.

During the conference, all delegates studied for two weeks the main line and socialist education, and honestly studied documents of the Party's Eighth Assembly, and discussed thoroughly the party main line of building socialism, the big leap forward in the national economy, the commune movement, the iron and steel drive and similar questions. All used the formula of contrasting with what was in memory the marshalling of facts, proclaiming of doctrine, made analysis of China's present economic situation; and by the iron facts of personal experience fully refuted attacks, slanders against the main line, vilification of the big leap forward and of communes. By means of study, the thoughts of all were raised, there was basic discrimination between right and wrong, unifying of knowledge, rudimentary marking out of the two paths, the two lines and the two types of thinking. All promised that henceforth they would more firmly listen to the words of Chairman Mao, and along with the nation's people, under party guidance walk the socialist path.

CHRISTIANS RECTIFY ATTITUDE

Peiping, Tien-feng, No 21, 9 November 1959

We Christians taking part in study in the Hsin-ch'eng Ward of Shanghai have just begun to study Chairman Liu Shao-ch'i's "Victory of Marxism-Leninism in China," and Premier Chou En-lai's "Great Decade." At first the whole group of sisters had no idea how to succeed with this stage of the study, but after explanation and opening up by the leader, we began to get some glimmering of the real quality of spirit in these two documents; and when going over them later, found them truly full of interest. After free discussion in the cell, I solved still more many questions which I had only half understood; and thus better appreciated the importance of study.

Let us look at an example. In the past I had not understood too well the expression "intelligent" in the phrase "Chairman Mao's respect and admiration towards Chairman Mao." But after study I suddenly became aware that it emphasizes the correctness and greatness of the guidance of the Communist Party and of Chairman Mao.

After studying in 1956 about wiping out counterrevolutionaries, my thoughts changed somewhat. I took up regular study, but regretted that in the past, because of self-depreciation, and because of studying along with Christian pastors, I always felt my knowledge too childish, and my theory level low. I would say very little in the cell, and was not alert enough, so my growth in ideology was definitely limited. Now I am deeply conscious that the huge wheel of the age is advancing at high speed. We must indeed press forward, and in regard to every new event and object know not only the fact but also the why of its existence. I must rectify my attitude in study, never again resting comfortably in the middle reaches; but arouse fervor and strive for the upper reaches.

SCIENCE

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL WORK DURING THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND THE POLICY AND MISSION IN THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN
Peiping, T'ien-ch'i Yueh-k'an (Weather Monthly), No 9, September 1958

From an article by T'u Chang-wang, Director of the Central Weather Bureau.

During the First Five-Year Plan, the central and local government bodies trained more than 10,000 elementary technicians for various kinds of work. In 1955 the first school of intermediate meteorology in the history of China was founded; thereafter, two more such schools have either been completed or are about to be built. At the end of 1957, the total number of officials and workers in all units engaged in meteorological work throughout the nation was nearly 15,000. In 1956 we assumed control of the important project of developing civil aviation meteorology.

Because of extensive development of forecast service the tremendous losses that might have been suffered by the nation's productive enterprises and the people in terms of lives and properties on account of disastrous and violent weather were greatly reduced.

As to service work rendered through weather data, during the last five years the central and local government bodies joined efforts in compiling and editing a huge quantity of weather data and in summarizing the five years of activity in meteorology. Among their accomplishments were materials of a nationwide character in 18 atlases and more than 380 items of materials concerning individual stations. And, in addition, 156 important heavy industries had sought and obtained valuable weather materials from them for the formulation of their projects.

The central and local bodies also undertook about 60 items of important weather-analysis work, which included the weather analysis of more than 20 rivers, such as the Yellow River, the Yangtze River, the Huai Ho, the San-men Gorge and the Tao Chiang.

In addition, in the field of meteorological service for agriculture, meteorological agencies in the provinces and autonomous regions engaged in the formulation of a ten-day report on agricultural meteorology for each individual station and also for the whole province or region concerned.

In 1956, the Research Institute of Meteorological Science was founded on the premises of the former Central Meteorological Observatory. In a joint effort with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Institute of Agricultural Science, a research laboratory for agricultural meteorology was established; thus the preliminary work for the founding of experimental and research work on agricultural meteorology was done.

In all pivotal meteorological stations, seminars were organized to help lay the foundation for future research work in meteorological science.

Following the development of the international situation, a

very significant step was taken in the field of international meteorological cooperation and, at the moment, there are 48 nations

which undertake to exchange information and materials with us.

China has established modernized meteorological services according to international standards.

The policy of the Second Five-Year Plan for the nation's meteorological work is: to rely on the entire party and the entire people in performing meteorological work, to raise the quality of services and to build a nation-wide service network with service for agriculture as the focal point. The principal missions are:

1. To develop energetically agricultural meteorological forecasting and to establish and to develop meteorological forecasts for all kinds of specific enterprises.

2. Within five years or sooner, the accuracy of short-range forecasts should exceed an average of 90%, the accuracy of weather warnings of disastrous nature over extensive areas should reach 95% on the average and that of the medium and long-range forecasts should reach an average of 80%. This scale of accuracy is also applicable to supplementary forecasts by individual stations.

3. By 1 July 1961 or sooner, to materialize as a whole the concept of "each specific region (or industry) possessing a meteorological observatory (or key station), every hsien possessing a station, every hsiang an outpost, and every cooperative a small sky-watching team."

4. To complete basically within three years a network of meteorological observatories and stations for marine hydrography and to develop forecasting, information and other material services, relating to tides, waves, and marine hydrographical meteorology.

5. To strengthen energetically scientific research on medium and long-range forecasts and to proceed with the study of subjects relating to the physics of the atmosphere, especially research on the structure of clouds and fogs as a preparatory step towards artificial control of the weather.

6. To maximize the compilation and editing of meteorological materials and, on the basis of demands by agriculture and other productive constructions undertaken by departments and branches of the people's economy, to start working on weather analysis and research so that material services may be developed on the entire front.

7. To modernize high-altitude probing methods and to institute the exploration of the upper atmosphere. To eliminate all kinds of serious errors in observing and in matters relating to responsibility.

8. All meteorological instruments should be examined regularly at certain intervals of time.

9. To utilize fully the existing facilities of correspondence and to bring them up-to-date so that the quality of the correspondence

may be raised and the requirements by meteorological work may be definitely assured.

10. To train energetically the elementary and intermediate grades of technical personnel to meet the basic needs; to continue the work of unifying, educating, reforming and training the advanced grades of technical personnel; to train agricultural cadres so that veteran cadres may comprehend meteorological procedures; to train energetically cadres of the minority nationalities in which areas the number of cadres should be increased to exceed 20% of the local population.

CHINESE AND SOVIET SCIENTISTS SURVEYED RESOURCES FOR FOUR YEARS
Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 15 December 1959

A comprehensive survey of the Heilungkiang basin by Chinese and Soviet scientists for four years has been successfully concluded, and writing of the report has begun. When the report is completed, it will be transmitted to the two governments as a scientific basis for their developing natural resources in that basin.

CHUNG-SHAN UNIVERSITY GETS RESULTS IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 16 December 1959

From the 1958 big leap forward until now, Chung-shan University has completed 1,175 scientific research projects, 1/3 more than in the previous eight years. To examine the results of this scientific research, the university recently held its fourth scientific discussion.

The geography department received a commission from the Kwangtung land utilization office to make a determination of the province's soil fertility, and from the Kwangtung hydroelectric design institute a commission to survey the natural and economic geography of the Pearl River basin. From the biology department 20 teachers and students worked half a year this spring and summer in four communes in the Canton suburbs, and with the help of the commune party committee and of peasant brothers, summed up the experience of high yields in 11 kinds of vegetables, giving a basis in theory for vegetables having high yields in the Canton suburbs. The department's insect study-group teacher studied artificial insemination of bees and has obtained preliminary results, making a valuable contribution to breeding of pure-strain bees. Drones brought up by another teacher have this year begun to expand in usefulness, with good results. Studies made by the chemistry department have also been closely conjoined with production. A recent study on natural rubber has helped in improving the capacity of natural rubber and in raising its effectiveness. A study in fibers has greatly benefited fisheries.

production. The physics department is studying for a zinc plant the problem of zinc becoming soft in tropical Asia, and that of preventing metal corrosion. The mathematics department, which used to be considered hard to conjoin with production, or not applicable to such tasks, has greatly changed during the past year. Teachers and students from this department have gone deep into textile mills and made a valuable study of the problem of an uneven number of threads grasped, and thus improved the quality of products. They also very accurately calculated and diagrammed a chart showing the height of the natural body.

The department of history, in keeping with the international situation, has given energetic study to the problems of Southeast Asia and has now completed "Contributions by Overseas Chinese to the Countries of Southeast Asia"; "The Situation in Laos"; and "The Sino-Indian Boundary Problem," and so on. When teachers and students of this department last winter and spring took a tour of duty to Tung-kuan, they conjoined it with discipline through labor and wrote "A New History of Tung-kuan Hsien" containing 450,000 words. This has been published. Students of the Chinese language department, during their tour wrote "Brave Hu-men" (history of Hu-men commune), published by the Kwangtung People's Publishing Company.

Many ponderous volumes of research have been completed in a short time by reliance on collective resources. The four important items in biology, "Kwangtung Flora," "South China Economic Entomology," "Kwangtung Higher Fauna," and "Comprehensive Study of Vegetables in the Canton Suburbs" contain over 6 million words; but because the masses were aroused, the actual work took only half a year for completing the first draft. Important work in other departments, like the physics department's 2 million volt machine, all succeeded through the cooperation of teachers, students and workmen.

EAST CHINA CHEMICAL ENGINEERING INSTITUTE STRESSES SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 19 December 1959

East China Chemical Engineering Institute through large efforts in popular scientific research has been gaining big results for over a year. This has not only proved of definite value in pushing the nation's construction but also has had a very good influence on teaching work.

The expansion of scientific research has also speed and stimulated the building of laboratories. For example, to carry on scientific research, the physics laboratory built a blast furnace. The inorganic and physical chemistry study groups together built high vacuum equipment the basic organic combination specialist laboratory after research has built a complete high-pressure laboratory. Scientific research has been very helpful in encouraging the building of these new specialty laboratories. Last year this school built some new specialty nuclear laboratories.

laboratories which were almost empty when opened. Now they are practically ready for teaching through experiments. The high-division laboratory plastic moulding equipment section originally could not have its ordered goods delivered before 1961, and the teachers were all waiting for it, without trying to make it themselves. Last year they were doing study on high temperature plastics, and needed to solve quickly the problem of moulding-equipment so they in every way tried to buy materials and themselves process it. They went to the junk man to buy old stuff, and what they could not do they found a plant to undertake for them. Thus in a short 2-3 months, they built up needed equipment for the high-division laboratory, not merely satisfying the needs of scientific research, but also providing good conditions for the specialty laboratory. The other laboratories, too, began with empty hands. To order 1 temp from abroad was quite expensive. Also, they could not be obtained promptly, and the need was urgent. So they themselves undertook designing, hunting for materials, and making the needed equipment. In the process they used improvements and inventions, such as using plastic tubes in place of stainless steel ones and making a "hot-air gun" to solve the problem of sticking in plastic tubes.

LIST OF CURRENT TRANSLATIONS ON COMMUNIST CHINA

The following are reports prepared by the Union Research Service, 110 Waterloo Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Each report contains one or more translations from Chinese language sources.

1. Communist China's Motion Picture Industry, Vol. 18, No 12, 9 February 1960, 11 pp
2. Accumulation and Distribution in People's Communes, Vol 18, No 10, 2 February 1960, 11 pp
3. People's Communes To Operate Industry, Vol 18, No 11, 5 February 1960, 10 pp
4. Liangshan Autonomous Chou for Yi People, Vol 18, No 14, 16 February 1960, 12 pp
5. Big Leap in Education, Forward or Backward, Vol 18, No 13, 12 February 1960, 14 pp
6. Communist China's Financial and Banking Work, Vol 18, No 15, 19 February 1960, 15 pp
7. Problems Revealed by Party Congress in Inner Mongolia, Vol 19, No 4, 12 April 1960, 12 pp
8. Overseas Chinese Investment in Fukien and Kwangtung, Vol 19, No 1, 1 April 1960, 16 pp
9. Chinese Communist Effort to Tramp Down Peita Spirit, Vol 19, No 26, 29 March 1960, 15 pp
10. People's Communes in Honan, Vol 19, No 2, 5 April 1960, 17 pp
11. Communist China's Hostile Attitude Towards Japan, Vol 19, No 3, 8 April 1960, 15 pp
12. Technical Innovation and Technical Revolution in the Field of Industry, Vol 18, No 21, 11 March 1960, 16 pp
13. Imminent Establishment of People's Communes in the Cities, Vol 18, No 22, 15 March 1960, 13 pp
14. Recent Conditions in Ch'inghai, Vol 18, No 17, 26 February 1960, 19 pp

15. Two Major Tasks in National Minority Regions, Vol 18, No 19,
4 March 1960, 16 pp
16. New Plan of Farm Mechanization, Vol 18, No 16, 23 February 1960,
12 pp

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